The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office Act Signed by the President.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appointments to be Made Soon.

A Large Number of Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

Debate in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service Bill Again Before the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 5.

The doubt and uncertainty about the fate of the Tenure-of-Office act was dispelled this morning by the fact that the President approved the law at an early hour. Subsequently General PORTER, Private Secretary, announced the approval of the bill in the House, and finally set all rumors at rest. The act was subjected to a close scrutiny by the President and Attorney-General, and the President is fully of the opinion that he will be able to act under it without embarrassment, and that so far as the danger of any conflict with the Senate is concerned, that contingency is not likely to happen until that body takes the initiative by refusing to act upon nominations made in place of suspended officers.

THE PRESSURE OF OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The Pressure upon the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day in behalf of office, was greater than on any single day heretofore. The fact that Congress has agreed to adjourn next Saturday stimulates everybody to secure action on the pending nominations at once. The Senate is very anxious to be relieved of the necessity of an Executive Session after adjournment, and evinced the fact to-day by a very large number of confirmations, nearly clearing the calendars of the several committees. The President remarked this morning that he would try and send in all the important nominations before Saturday, so as to obviate the necessity of an extra session.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

There was no legislation in the Senate to-day. Almost the entire session was occupied by the discussion of the Union Pacific Railroad bill, on which Senators were unusually prolix. The proposition under consideration was the amendment of Mr. SHERMAN, authorizing the President to fix the point of junction, on the report of a board of uninterested and eminent gentlemen. Messrs. HOWARD, SHERMAN, WILLIAMS, THAYER, TRUMBULL, COLE and STEWART made speeches, which, if they served no other purpose, frittered away the day until 4 o'clock, when, without reaching a vote, the body went into Executive Session. The debate took a wide range, and a great deal of ingenuity was displayed by the adherents of the respective lines. Mr. THAYER stated that when Secretary SCOFIELD had learned the intention of the last Administration to issue the bonds to the Central Pacific Company, he protested against such action in the strongest manner. The result of which was the retention of bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, which would otherwise have been paid to the same corporation. Mr. HOWARD proposed that Generals SHERIDAN, THOMAS, McDOWELL and HALLECK, and THOS. J. DURANT be appointed a Board of Commissioners to establish the point of junction, and Mr. WILLIAMS suggests that the question be settled according to the legal rights of the contesting roads, which latter modification of his amendment Mr. SHERMAN adopts. The expression of views to-day was not general or comprehensive enough to justify the formation of a safe opinion as to which amendment, if any, the Senate will agree to adopt. The agents of both roads are sedulously working to secure the adoption of such legislation as will inure to the interests of their respective companies.

ANNEXATION SCHEME.

The atmosphere of Washington ever since the 4th of March has been full of annexation. The feeling among politicians and others in favor of the acquisition of new territory appears to grow stronger day by day, and if public opinion on this subject should gather strength in the proportion that it has for the last few weeks, it is probable that there will be a pretty strong annexation party in the United States before the close of the year. Even now it is gravely and confidently asserted that the present Administration will put this question in the foreground of its policy, but nothing has been said so far by the Executive or any of his Ministers to justify these statements. The Banks resolutions, which were introduced a few days ago, and the Cuban sympathizers who are at work here, and a dozen other minor influences, fan the sentiment. The newspaper articles in reference to the subject are also not without effect, and the restless spirits, who are always numerous in Washington, are industriously turning every little occurrence and incident to their advantage. Some are looking toward the British Provinces, and others at Mexico; but at the present time the great majority have their eyes on Cuba, which latter they expect to fall into our lap within a short time. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, at their meeting this morning, discussed the St. Domingo annexation project, but arrived at no conclusions.

THE CURRENCY.

The Banking and Currency Committee held a special meeting this morning and further considered the Currency bill. Hon. AMASA WALKER occupied the Committee for nearly an hour in an address upon the subject of the currency, the amount now in circulation, and its relative proportion as compared with the amount in circulation before the war. The Committee reached no conclusion on the distribution section. The members are very much at sea as to whether any practical benefit will be derived from it or from any similar proposition. The impression prevails that after all nothing will be done at the present session.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Pennsylvania contested election case of LEONARD MYERS against JOHN MOSTANT was concluded in the Committee on Elections this morning, but no vote was taken. There is little doubt but that Mr. MYERS will be awarded the seat by a majority of the Committee.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

A large number of Consular and Diplomatic appointments, including some of the more important foreign Missions, will be transmitted to the Senate within the next two or three days; some of them will be names heretofore mentioned in connection with leading positions. The last prominent name understood to be positively fixed upon is that of Hon. S. SHELLABARGER, late member of Congress from Ohio, as Minister to Portugal.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

About forty nominations were transmitted to the Senate to-day. The most important of which were the's' Ex-Congressman ASHLEY, of Ohio, as Governor of Montana, and Ex-Congressman H. D. WASHBURN, of Indiana, as Surveyor for the same Territory. Mr. ASHLEY was strongly backed by powerful political influence, over one hundred members of Congress having signed his application. It was thought on Saturday that there was some hitch in the matter, because his did not come in with other nominations of the same character at that time; but whatever it was, the hero of impeachment carried off the prize to-day with flying colors.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations reported back the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill this afternoon. They disagreed to all the Senate amendments covering expenditures for General SHERMAN'S recent Indian treaties, amounting in the aggregate to $2,000,000. They agree to the Quaker proposition for the appointment of ten Commissioners by the President, with an unimportant modification. In lieu of the treaty appropriations proposed by the President, they propose to place at the disposal of the President the sum of $2,000,000, to be used by him at his discretion for the purpose of feeding the Indians and providing means to prevent outbreaks. He is required to make a report at the next session of Congress of the manner in which this fund has been disbursed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations will add very few items to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and will report it to-morrow. They will make appropriations for finishing the Custom-houses at Portland and Ogdensburg, and will add $60,000 for the removal of the hydraulic weight used in the hydrostatic printing of the Treasury Department, which process has been abolished by Secretary BOUTWELL.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

Mr. STOCKTON made a good Democratic State's rights speech in the Senate to-day, on the bill to authorize the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to land their submarine cables on the shores of the United States, which was called up by Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. STOCKTON held that Congress had no authority to legislate on the subject, it being, in his opinion, a matter entirely for the States and not for the General Government.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate went into Executive Session at 4 o'clock to-day, and in about an hour confirmed 160 nominations. If all of President GRANT's appointments should be as promptly acted on, and there is no reason to believe that they will not, the Senate will not be detained here many days after next Saturday, when Congress will in all probability adjourn. Some action, however, must be taken in the *Alabama* treaty, which is now on the table of the Senate. Mr. SUMNER, it is understood, has prepared a speech on the subject, but there is no doubt whatever of its almost unanimous rejection.

CUBAN ARRESTS.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at its meeting this morning, heard a statement from EMILIA C. DEVILLANDRE, daughter of CASSANDRA, relative to the arrest of her father by the Spanish authorities. Subsequently she had an interview with the President on the same subject.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court have agreed to adjourn on Thursday of this week, until the first Monday of October. It is understood that they have determined in consultation that the decision on the legal-tender cases shall be postponed until that time.

THE DARIEN TREATY.

It is not true, as has been stated, that the Senate of Congress of the United States at Columbia have refused to ratify the Darien Ship Canal Treaty. A report against it has been made by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs of that body. American interests are somewhat prejudiced in that quarter by the fact that the British Chargé d'Affaires at Bogota is the notorious BUNCE who was driven from Charleston by order of Mr. SEWARD for his rebel proclivities.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day is John JAY, of New-York. He had an interview with the Secretary of State during the morning, and called at the White House this evening at the President's request, where he spent some time. His name is mentioned in connection with both the Austrian and English missions.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 5.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day passed a resolution that they will personally examine into all the Custom-house warehouses, revenue offices, &c., and everything pertaining to Revenue laws, in order to enable them to frame a Tariff bill by the next session of Congress. They will probably extend their visits from Boston to San Francisco, commencing at New-York in May next.

THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The Committee on Banking and Currency had before it this morning the bill in relation to currency. Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved to report it back to the House with a recommendation that it do pass. That motion was rejected. The Committee then proceeded to consider the proposed amendments to it, but had not completed its consideration when it adjourned.

THE CUBAN SPECIAL AGENT.

Various friends of Cuba proposed to serenade to-morrow night the Special Envoy or Agent of the Cubans; but they have abandoned the design, in accordance with his wishes, he not being willing, at this juncture, to accept such a compliment, nor prepared to respond to it.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed nearly two hundred nominations, including nearly all those of Postmasters heretofore transmitted to that body, besides Registers and Receivers of Land Offices. Among the confirmations of Postmasters are:

Joseph B. Brown, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Paron C. Young, Provincetown, Mass.; R. Matteson, Newton, N. J.; Stephen H. Brown, Woonsocket Falls; John R. Voris, Chillicothe, Ohio; Charles A. Baker, Hastings, Minn.; John T. Johnson, Bellefont, Penn.; Joseph L. Mason, Elkton, Md.; Andrew W. Dennison, Baltimore, Md.; William E. Holloway, Indianapolis, Ind.; Isaac Keyes, Springfield, Ill.; Francis A. Eastman, Chicago, Ill.; Henry W. Hoger, Lancaster, Penn.; Thos. E. McLeland, Cheyenne City, Wyoming Territory; Josiah Dilbrosch, Memphis, Tenn.; James Lewis, Wilmington, Del.; John B. Smith, Dover, Del.; Charles W. Lowell, New-Orleans, La.; Joseph F. Fisher, New-Brunswick, N. J.; D. O. Adkinson, Virginia City, Nevada.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations: D. B. Fariss, Marshal for the District of Virginia; Eli H. Murray, Marshal for Kentucky; Eldad Cicero Camp, Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee; Robert W. McPhail Smith, Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee; J. A. Burbank, of Indiana, Governor of the Territory of Dakota; Alvan Flanders, Governor of Washington Territory; Obed F. Strickland, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; Joseph O. Glover, Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois; Andrew H. Reeder, Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; George G. Rister, Treasurer of the United States Mint, and Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia; Benjamin H. Campbell, Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois; George C. Symes, Associate Justice of Montana; Captain John G. DeCamp to be Commodore on the retired list; Commodore James Alden to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation vice Jenkins, resigned.

To be Collectors of Customs—George Jerome, for the District of Detroit; Andrew J. Goes, at St. Augustine, Fla.; William Miller, at Mobile, Ala.; John H. Bailey, at Portsmouth, N. H.

To be Surveyors of Customs—William R. Holliday, at Wheeling, W. Va.; William R. Martin, at Portsmouth, N. H.; T. Steel, at Pittsburg, Penn.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Jonathan Richmond, for the Seventh District of Illinois; George C. Evans, for the Third Pennsylvania; Thomas W. Davis, for the Twenty-second Pennsylvania; George Bubb, for the Eighteenth Pennsylvania; Charles J. Brunner, for the Fourteenth Pennsylvania; Charles M. Merrick, for the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—O. W. Mathes, for the Third District of West Virginia; Albert Chamberlain, for the Second Pennsylvania; Samuel Know, for the Thirteenth Pennsylvania; David M. Kenney, for the Tenth Pennsylvania; John Cessna, for the First Pennsylvania; Russell Ernest, for the Twenty-second Pennsylvania; Orrin Hatch, for the Fourth Wisconsin; Benjamin Enmons, for the Fourth Missouri; Wells S. Jones, for the Forty-second Ohio; George P. Rex, for the Second Alabama.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations have been sent in:

James M. Ashley, Governor of the Territory of Montana; Warren M. Bateman, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio; George S. Hazleton, United States Attorney for Wisconsin; B. F. Dennison, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Washington; Edward Evans, Associate Justice for the Territory of Washington; A. B. Maynard, Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan; John H. Standish, Attorney for the Western District of Michigan; John A. Norris, Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio; Frank Walcott, Receiver of the Land Office for Wyoming Territory.

To be Registers of the Land Office—Lewis Dugal, Denver City, Colorado; L. B. Lyman, Helena, Montana; Henry Wetter, Santa Fe, New Mexico; James F. Clark, Olympia, Washington; William R. Berry, Prescott, Arizona.

To be Surveyors-General—T. Russ Spencer, New Mexico; William H. Beadle, Dakota; Henry D. Washburn, Montana; Edward Ruger, Wyoming; E. B. Ferry, Washington.

Jarrett W. Daniels, to be agent for the Sisseton and Warpeton bands of Santa Croix Indians in Dakota.

To be Assessors of Internal Revenue—Thomas F. Shaw, Second District of Ohio; John G. Miller, Tenth District of New-York.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—L. Weitzel, First District of Ohio; Richard B. Pullam, Second District of Ohio; Daniel B. Priest, Sixth District of Wisconsin; Henry R. Rellson, First District of Michigan; Charles O. Whitney, Third District of Alabama.

To be Assessors of Internal Revenue—Hiram Burgiss, Fourth District of Maine; Alton Easton, First District of Missouri; Daniel Woodhall, District of Delaware.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—Henry C. Rogers, Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania; J. S. Prettyman, District of Delaware.

R. S. Bennett to be Collector of Customs for the District of Beaufort, S. C.

To be Postmasters—J. J. Castello, Natchez, Miss.; Edward H. Sears, Staunton, Va.; William Miller, Petroleum Centre, Penn.; Robert J. Cayman, Franklin, Penn.; John B. Howe, Oil City, Penn.

SAN DOMINGO.

A certified copy of public works, grants, franchises, &c., has been received by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs from the Minister of the Interior of San Domingo, which shows that the statements made as to the land monopolies and other jobs are without foundation. The debt of the Republic on the 9th of March, 1869, did not exceed $600,000, including certain unadjusted claims.

For the seventy-five or eighty positions in the office of Superintendent of the United States Treasury, there are more than fifteen hundred applications.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following officers have been ordered to report to the Navy Department for examination preliminary to promotion:

Lieutenants T. F. Jewell, D. C. Woodrow and E. M. Stedman. Masters George W. DeLong, W. W. Made, W. K. Elliot, E. S. Houston, Benjamin Long, Geo. M. Bennett, Jas. Vaughan, Jas. Gilmore, Jas. Haslett, Eugene A. A. Bird, M. J. Moore, B. R. Richards, A. R. Carter, C. R. Gill, Wm. Waite.

Surgeon D. S. Edwards has been appointed President, and Surgeon George Clymer member of a Medical Board for the physical examination of officers for promotion.

The orders of Paymaster T. H. Ewed are so far modified that he will report to Rear-Admiral Porter, Jr., from duty on board the practice ship *Macedonian* on the 21st inst. Paymaster Hoe will report for duty as storekeeper at the Naval Academy on the relief of Paymaster Jenkins.

Ensign W. L. Howorth has resigned.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Major-General W. L. Elliot, Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Cavalry, has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty. Colonel J. H. Taylor, surgeon, is relieved from duty as Chief Medical Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Louisiana to relieve Colonel J. H. Taylor in his duties as Medical Director of that Department.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, April 5.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported without amendment the bill prescribing an oath of office to be taken by the persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It provides that when such persons shall be elected or appointed to any office of trust or honor under the United States Government and shall not be able to take the oath prescribed July 2, 1862, on account of participation in the late rebellion, they shall in lieu thereof, before entering upon the duties of office, take the oath prescribed in the act of July 11, 1862, prescribing "an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed."

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

Mr. TRUMBULL from the same committee reported with amendments the bill for the sale of the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SCHURZ introduced a bill to create St. Louis and Cincinnati ports of entry, and to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports there. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to prevent the Courts of the United States from enforcing contracts concerning slaves. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill to authorize the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable on the shores of the United States. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. STOCKTON, authorizing any cable company, chartered by the laws of any State, to land its cable on the shores of the United States, subject ultimately to regulation by Congress.

Mr. STOCKTON declared himself opposed to all legislation upon the subject; but, if it must be legislated upon, he thought the bill ought first to go to the Committee on the Judiciary, because it involved the question of the right of Congress to authorize a foreign Company to land its cable on the shores of a State of this Union. He believed that Congress had no such right, nor any right to legislate for the making of telegraphs or railroads, but only the right to "regulate commerce" upon roads and canals when made by the States. In the maintenance of this view he made a long argument.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The expiration of the morning hour brought up the unfinished business of Saturday, the joint resolution to protect the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to postpone it, and continue the consideration of the Cable bill. Lost.

The pending question was on the amendment offered by Mr. SHERMAN, authorizing the President of the United States to fix the point of junction of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads, and for that purpose, if he deems it expedient, to appoint a Board of eminent citizens not exceeding five in number to examine and report in regard to the proper point of junction, and also in regard to the condition of each road, and what sum will be required to complete as a first-class railroad, according to law.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the amendment. He did not think it wise to invest the President with such an extraordinary discretion, nor did he believe that the President would be willing to exercise it.

Mr. SHERMAN agreed that the point of junction must be fixed on the general route contemplated by the Secretary of the Interior; but he objected to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan, because it required the Commissioner to fix upon some point on a designated line, after it had been definitely fixed by law, which, in Mr. SHERMAN'S judgment, was not the fact. It was well known to every Senator that the line claimed to have been fixed by the Secretary of the Interior was in dispute, and that charges had been made in connection with it, and were being investigated in the House of Representatives. It was now necessary that the point of junction should be fixed by some competent authority, because the rival roads were overlapping each other. The Union Pacific Company had already completed its road thirty miles beyond Ogden.

Mr. CONKLING—Which is the line fixed by the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. SHERMAN said that that was one of the disputed points, but however that might be, the responsibility of fixing the point of junction might after all rest on the President of the United States, and he (Mr. SHERMAN) therefore thought it better to place that responsibility upon the President at once, and let him select fit Commissioners, then for Congress to select certain army officers and send them away from their important official duties to do this work.

Mr. HOWARD asked Mr. SHERMAN whether he did not consider that the letter of the Secretary of the Interior of the 26th of October last had the effect of the law.

Mr. SHERMAN had not examined the question closely, but he did not believe that the Secretary of the Interior had any right to do more toward fixing the route than the law did, than to approve the general line of survey.

Mr. CONKLING, assuming that the letter of the Secretary of the Interior had the force of law, was unable to see how more than one of these companies could lawfully claim lands from the Government.

Mr. SHERMAN denied that the Secretary of the Interior could, by the approval of a map of questionable accuracy, fix the exact line of the road.

Mr. HOWARD knew that certain persons had been very active in representing at this and the last session of Congress that the map in question was a fraud and humbug, and could not be laid upon the ground at all; but he knew also that others contradicted these statements, and insisted that the line laid down on the map was a genuine line, capable of being laid on the ground, and he thought the difference of opinion a very important reason why Congress should interpose and settle the question.

Mr. THAYER said it would be a gross perversion of the legislative power to make any new law affecting the rights of these parties, when they were already engaged in litigation to determine their respective rights. He was not in favor of any legislation on the subject at this time, and he protested against any legislation which would give either party an advantage over the other.

Mr. NYE asked him why he wished to disturb the existing law?

Mr. THAYER replied that there was now a law fixing the point of junction.

Mr. NYE thought the Senator from Nebraska had better read the statute on the subject.

Mr. THAYER said he had read the statute. Neither road, he said, was building upon the line laid down on the map; and when that line was pretended to be located no portion of the road had been built.

Mr. CONKLING said that if neither Company was building on the line, then the question was purely an administrative one, and it would be the duty of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to issue subsidy bonds, upon the ground that the Companies, not having built upon this line, have not complied with the law. In this view the Executive could act without any further legislation.

Mr. THAYER said that that line was nearly an imaginary line, and that upon the map containing it, wrongfully filed, the Central Pacific Railroad Company had obtained from the Government bonds to the amount of $6,000,000.

Mr. CONKLING—Why wrongfully filed?

Mr. THAYER said he would enlighten the Senator from New-York in regard to that; and then had read as a part of his speech a long extract from an affidavit by General G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, asserting that the map in question was perfectly useless in an engineering point of view and for tracing the line, upon the ground that it was received in direct violation of the instructions of the Interior Department. Mr. THAYER, continuing his remarks, asked the Senator from Michigan whether he thought the Union Pacific Company was authorized to build its road on the same line, and to get bonds from the Government upon that road?

Mr. HOWARD replied that he certainly did think so.

Mr. THAYER thought that view preposterous. In his judgment, either the one road or the other must leave the line, and the Central Pacific Company claimed it as its line.

Mr. HOWARD had never been informed that the Central Company claimed that line as its line exclusively, and he did not believe that it had ever done, or contemplated doing so.

Mr. THAYER—Why, then, did they file the map?

Mr. HOWARD—They filed a map because they had a right to suggest to the Secretary of the Interior what the line should be; the same right that existed in behalf of the Union Pacific Company. But the Secretary of the Interior having, under the act of 1866, given his consent and approval to it, it became the line for both these Companies.

Mr. THAYER said he had difficulty in believing that the Senator from Michigan was serious in that view. If he was right, why was the Central Pacific Company authorized to locate a line for the Union Pacific Railroad?

Mr. HOWARD denied that it was so authorized, and read a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Interior, of the 17th of March last, stating that the action of his predecessor, in approving the location made by the Central Pacific Company, was not designed to confer on that Company any exclusive right to build the road over the route in the map then filed, and that the equal right of each Company to continue the construction of its road in a continuous and complete line, until it should meet the other road, was not at all called in question or affected by that action.

Mr. COLE thought that if the controversy was to be determined according to the legal rights of the parties, as suggested by the Senator from Oregon, the determination of it belonged to another tribunal than Congress. He regarded extending

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J.; Sutherland and Peckham, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-enumerated motions and argument calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

No calendar.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 1—Lindmark vs. Keasney. 1308—Lenlberg vs. Leslie. 1336—Wyman vs. Leling et al. 1418—Carow vs. Woodhouse. 1430—Kennedy, Rec'r, vs. Hoyt, et al. 1446—Tobin, Adm., B. C. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. 1462—Smith vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. 1466—Russell vs. Cambreleng. 1492—Stewart vs. Stewart. Nos. 1510—National Bank of Mechanics vs. Morgan et al. 1512—Wolkening vs. Kleinhans. 1516—Griffin vs. Hancock. 1524—Stokes vs. Manley et al. 1546—Hatch et al. vs. Prince, Jr., et al. 1552—Clarke vs. Gardner. 1562—Gaget vs. Cornelius. 1576—N. Y. M. B. L. Co. vs. Mountain Trust Co. 1594—Hollenstein et al. vs. Lamb. 1606—Dicker vs. Griffin. 1618—Valentine vs. Sanders et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Court Held on Circuit, Part I., Courtroom.

Demurrers.

Nos. 7—Hutson vs. Bernard et al. 8—Timson vs. Shaw. 9—Bourdon vs. Finkelstein. 10—Berrian vs. Sanford. 11—Walker et al. vs. Walker et al. 12—Furness and Mechanics' National Bank of Phil. vs. Hatch et al. 13—Cutler vs. Roberts et al. 14—Wright et al. vs. Hartson et al. 15—Douglass vs. Bigelow. 16—Dovey vs. Belden. 17—Furnald et al. vs. The Mayor, &c. 18—Black, Executor, &c., vs. Le Fargo, et al. 19—Mackintire vs. Mackintire. 20—Harris vs. Johnson. 21—Boddington vs. Foster, impleaded, &c.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos. 241—Mindenhall vs. Hinck. 245—Bingham, Rec'r, vs. Disbrow et al. 246—Pintor, ex'r, vs. Hatfield et al. 248—Hoppock vs. Stock. 249—Dietz vs. Glover, Rec'r, et al. 250—Minnesota Com. B. B. Co. vs. Morgan et al. 257—Savery vs. American Exch. Nat. Bank. 259—Vandeusen vs. Kohl et al. 260—Wiscortine et al. vs. Cullman. 263—Coggshall, Rec'r, vs. Orcutt et al. 264—Hilton et al. vs. Fay. 265—Kahn vs. Considine et al. Nos. 266—Dallas vs. Schiboen. 268—Wightman vs. Wesley, impleaded, &c. 269—Glover vs. Irwin et al. 270—French Creek Pet. Co. et al. vs. Williams et al. 271—Kimmer vs. Rogers. 272—Gregory vs. Miles et al. 273—Pinter vs. Brandfitt. 274—Pinter vs. Marshall, impleaded. 276—Werner vs. Wannemann. 278—Richardson vs. Brooks, impleaded. 280—Dunlap et al. vs. The Mayor, &c. 281—McManus vs. The Mayor, &c. 282—Schulting vs. Havens et al. 283—Nicoll vs. Fish.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos. 284—Lorillard, Jr., et al., Trustees, &c., vs. Hicks and Brooklyn Ferry Steamboat Co. 285—Jewell vs. Miller. 286—Goodwin et al. vs. Illinois et al. 288—Thomas et al. vs. Hamilton et al. 289—Norton et al. vs. Taylor et al. 292—Dorlon vs. Parsons. 295—Knox vs. Dry Dock, E. Broadway and Brooklyn R. R. Co. 296—Ehrlich vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co. et al. 298—Vogel vs. Kelber et al. vs. Kelber.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Curtiss, J.

Court opens at 9:30 A. M. *Calendar at 11 A. M.*

Nos. 12—Lerned vs. Fuller. 42—Whitney vs. Fellows. 61—Lerned vs. Hollard. 68—Sanger vs. Schultheis. 69—Vernon vs. Shuttleworth. 84—Schuyler vs. Levy. Call No. 161—Oakley vs. Atkinson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned to Thursday.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 622—Hunter vs. Macdonald. 625—Ward et al. vs. Ward et al. 629—Am. Imp'd Gaslight Co. vs. Parker et al. 633—Nitschke vs. Proctor's Ins. Co. 639—Phelps vs. Carter et al. 642—Hockney vs. Guinzan. 650—Dev. Valle vs. Allerton et al. 655—Dodge vs. Griffin. 662—Valentine vs. Sanders et al. 664—Haywood vs. Benedict. 814—Costello vs. Cozzy.

COMMON PLEAS.

The General Term Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos. 1207—Stadtlen vs. Koppe. 1208—Trechick vs. Hammam. 1209—Kramer vs. Schmidt. —— vs. Buston. —— vs. Bullhanson vs. Hobby. —— vs. Gaynor vs. Dawson. 1264—Trumble vs. Rendall. 1266—Harrison vs. Cistlin. 1268—Vos. Ellenthall vs. Clark. 1269—Hastings vs. Demazia. 1270—Lightstone vs. Moses. —— vs. Devlin vs. Voss. 1197—Conio vs. Bond. 1207—Swift vs. Kelly. 1208—Jones vs. Pyne. 1209—Shufield vs. Wilson. 1210—Hammond vs. Tufts. 1212—Claflin vs. Martin. 1220—Hammatt vs. Nichols. 1222—McCormick vs. Cusick. 1223—Cassel vs. Buck. 1224—Dietz vs. Eschert. 1225—Broadway vs. Miles. 1226—Wood vs. Wood. 1228—Kahn vs. Stranka. 1229—Kearney vs. Folks. 1230—Kearney vs. Livingston. 1232—Monroe vs. Tyrell. 1234—N. Y. Woodbridge Co. vs. Stetson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder J. K. Hackett—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 1—The People vs. Edward Manson; forgery. 2—The People vs. Frederick H. Jones; receiving goods by false pretences. 3—The People vs. Edward Ward; forgery. 4—The People vs. David Andrews and Adam Klopp; grand larceny. 5—The People vs. Abram Marks; receiving stolen goods. 6—The People vs. Jas. Wilson; burglary. 7—The People vs. Thos. McCarthy; robbery. 8—The People vs. Walter Sheppard; grand larceny. 9—The People vs. Simon Liebeck; grand larceny. 10—The People vs. M'n't Gannon; burglary.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The Judge announced that he had expected to devote this month to the trial of cases before a jury, but owing to the change in the District-Attorney's office, that order of business would not be carried out, and he would sit for a fortnight in the Circuit Court, to dispose of cases on the General Calendar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The following-named persons were arraigned in Court yesterday, and pleaded guilty to having certified to the genuineness of certain bounty and special tax, and they were fined as stated: John Buckley, $10; James Devine, $75; F. Chassolle, $75; Owen Moore, $75, and C. F. Hall, $5.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Commissioner Jones.

The examination of the third mate of the *James Foster, Jr.*, on the charge of murder on the high seas, has been set down for to-morrow morning.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Furman Z. Tucker was arraigned several weeks ago on a charge of blackmailing Mr. Ray, the distiller. Mr. Ray was examined on a charge of defrauding the Government by evading the payment of taxes. Both cases were adjourned for want of more evidence, and yesterday the summons was issued.

Mr. Jochimsen, for Mr. Ray, claimed that the testimony of five disinterested witnesses to the same demand made by Tucker for $2,000, and to the same arguments was sufficient to convict, and to these witnesses Tucker, Mr. Smedley, for Mr. Tucker, said that the witnesses were not disinterested, and that the charge was entirely contradictory. The hair in the face of one man which Winkler and Kemper swore that they looked at the same time, was so small (the name was produced) that two people would not look through it at once. Moreover, when the note was brought to the Commissioner's office the note had been enlarged to make the story seem more probable. Only a microscope could see, and were manifestly manufactured for the occasion. Mr. argued that it was incredible that a defrauder should be so foolish as to operate in the presence of witnesses. It was proved by witnesses that the charge was not made by Mr. Ray immediately after the friends of Mr. Tucker, but a month later, on the day that Mr. Ray heard that Mr. Tucker was on the path of public duty. Mr. Jochimsen contradicted the testimony of Tucker's witnesses, and laid itself the appearance of truth. Mr. Bonner's memorandum showed signs of interest, Mr. Ray's charge was stopped and by falsehood, perjury and forgery.

Mr. Jochimsen stated that Mr. Ray's distillery was burned down, and then Mr. Ray had no incentive for getting Mr. Tucker out of the way. The counsel for the defense had not looked at the case as a whole, but had confined the evidence only to detail. That Mr. Benedict's charges of perjury and forgery were not pertinent, because the charge did not lie, the taking of money, was admitted by the defense.

The Commissioner reserved his decision.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Bernard Rees was arraigned for blackmailing a cigar dealer named Rothgiesser, in 1867. The defendant brought their witnesses, one of whom swore that it was not Rothgiesser's store in the time mentioned as he was only there in the morning; another swore that Rothgiesser was not a good man, and that the third swore that Mr. Rothgiesser had cut and kicked and expressed regret that he had not chopped him with an ax, and that Mr. Rothgiesser had used similar language. The case was adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

JURISDICTION OF CORONERS.

Arguments were made yesterday for and against the writ of prohibition, the design of which was to prevent Coroner Flynn, of New-York, exercising jurisdiction in an inquest on the body of Patrick Farrell, the fugitive from Sing Sing Prison. The motion to have the writ ordered to be denied, and the writ dismissed, on the ground that Coroner Flynn had jurisdiction in the case, obtained.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 5.

Before Chief Justice Clerke and Justice Sutherland and Peckham.

The National Park Bank vs. The Ninth National.

Motion for an injunction to the plaintiff to stay the above cause as a preferred cause on the Second Term Calendar under the provisions of section 464 of the Revised Statutes, (2th edition,) page 488, whose provisions are that "all issues of fact shall be tried against any corporation or joint stock association, banking purposes, issuing bank notes, or authorized paper credit to circulate as money, shall be preferred in the calendar." The Court held that the defendant came within this description, and that the cause was a preferred cause.

Argument and Reply for the motion.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 5.

By Presiding Justice Clerke, and Justice Sutherland and Peckham.

Elliott vs. Wood, &c.; judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Presiding Justice CLERKE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 5.

By Presiding Justice Clerke.

Hollister vs. Rudner; demurrer overruled with costs, with liberty to answer in ten days on payment of costs.

Arnold vs. Martin; demurrer overruled with costs, with liberty to answer in ten days on payment of costs.

Moffatt vs. Caldwell, et al.; judgment for defendants with costs; see opinion.

Hooker vs. Taylor; judgment for Dorothy Taylor.

Hooker vs. Taylor; Norman's complaint dismissed as to Norman with costs; see opinion.

Salisbury vs. Hasbrill; demurrer overruled with costs.

Youngman vs. Kear et al.; judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Wohl vs. Buckley; referred back to ascertain the amount of the sum for which we were compelled to pay; the inquiry to be governed by the principles stated in the opinion.

Kohner vs. Levy; judgment on pleading with costs, leave to Kohner; complaint dismissed with costs.

Blatchford vs. Ross et al.; demurrer sustained with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend the complaint on payment of the costs; see opinion.

Hoffman vs. Gilmore; complaint dismissed, with costs and judgment for defendant.

Pratt vs. Conway; demurrer overruled, and judgment for plaintiff with costs; see opinion.

Gardner vs. Gardner; motion for new trial granted, costs to abide event; see opinion.

Gardner vs. Gardner; motion dismissed with costs and judgment for defendant.

Fitzpatrick vs. Joseph Stokes et al.; new trial denied, with costs and judgment for defendant.

Fitzpatrick et al. vs. Joseph Stokes et al.; new trial denied, with costs and judgment for defendant.

Broadway Savings Bank, &c., vs. Cutler; judgment reversed; see opinion.

Martin vs. The Brunswick Canal Railroad Company; judgment according to the prayer of the complaint.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 5.

By Judge Cardozo.

Morse vs. Rubner; case settled.

In the matter of the attachments vs. Julius Schwab; see memoranda.

Stipulating vs. Meyers et al.; there should be a new trial upon payment of costs of former trial, &c.

In the matter of Elizabeth Hayes, a lunatic; I see no reason for changing the Committee.

Michael Murray et al. vs. Robert V. Gamble et al.; motion granted, with leave to serve amended cities in twenty days, on payment of costs of motion in each case.

By Judge Sutherland.

Shields vs. Xacon; report confirmed and order granted.

Marine National Bank vs. Turner; order granted.

In re the application of Wm. H. Kissam; report of sale confirmed.

Rollins, receiver, vs. John A. Duff et al.; motion granted without costs to either party; Pallo T. Hughes, Esq., substituted as referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 5.

By Chief Justice Barlow.

Stephen Wyeoff vs. Robert C. Lawson et al.; verdict set aside and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

By Judge Monell.

Robert P. Leonard vs. M. Buizel et al.; motion granted.

Joseph B. Lamart vs. Adele Jaubert; proceedings dismissed.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Jamieson, Sheriff, &c.; motion granted.

Frederick Bassist vs. Charles V. Lyons; judgment for plaintiff, damages to be assessed by Sheriff's jury.

Henry Knight vs. David O. Neil; motion granted.

Ann Eliza Jones, Rec'r, &c., vs. John G. Morwin; extra allowance of $50 granted.

James O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. A. L. Rowe et al.; motion granted and commission issued.

Barnum and Van Amburgh Museum, &c., Company vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company; motion granted without costs.

In the matter of the petition of Annie Monager for a guardian ad litem.; motion granted.

Louis Sagreda vs. Isaac Stiebel et al.; motion denied, costs to abide event; stay to be continued to April 7 only.

By Judge McCunn.

Mary Tucker vs. John Meeks; case settled; papers in Clerk's office.

By Judge Jones.

John T. McKnight vs. John S. Clapp; motion granted, and T. Kennedy appointed referee to take testimony.

Horace B. Claflin et al. vs. Felix J. Rosenberg et al.; motion denied with $10 costs without prejudice to renewal on payment of costs.

Isaac S. Marsh vs. Caroline W. A. Marsh; order settled; to be engrossed and submitted to the Judge for his dat; papers with Special Term Clerk.

Bernard Rees vs. Stephen F. Russell et al.; motion for new trial denied with $10 costs.

Christian H. Ridder vs. Louis Goldsmyer; motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $10 costs.

Mandeville Jones vs. Felix J. Rosenberg; motion denied with $10 costs.

Jacob Shipley vs. Bowery National Bank; motion denied with $10 costs.

William Hills vs. William J. Roe et al.; default opened so far as to permit Roe on terms to come in and defend.

By Judge Freedman.

Edmund G. Stedman et al. vs. G. Brooks et al.; upon presentation of an amended copy of the case in accordance with direction, the appellant may have the case marked "settled" as per order directing the case to be settled and submitted to the judgment roll; papers with Special Term Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Daly, Brady and Barrett.

Abernethy vs. The Society of the Puritans; judgment reversed.

Clark vs. The Manhattan Insurance Company; judgment affirmed.

Mettler vs. DeGraff; judgment affirmed.

Mollbach vs. Jones; judgment affirmed.

Baker vs. Stephens; appeal dismissed.

Barnett vs. Kohler; order of arrest vacated.

Barnett vs. Kohler; order affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 5.

By Judge Daly.

Knoeland vs. Moen, &c.; allowance granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Levy vs. McNally; default opened upon payment of $10 costs and the disbursements of entering judgment.

White vs. Dunn; motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

In the matter of Frederick W. Lutz, assignee of J. Y. Cantrell; report in accordance with chap. 660 of Session laws of 1867.

Benjamin Marshall vs. Mary Gilmore Marshall; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Cowenhoven vs. Wood; motion to dissolve injunction granted with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The April term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, Judge BEDFORD occupying the bench in the place of Recorder Hackett, who is not well. The rolls of Grand and Petit Jurors were called. Thirteen of the latter had excuses to offer, and twenty-seven were fined $5 each for non-attendance. Only twenty-three were ready for duty, and as the law requires the presence of twenty-four, it was necessary to adjourn the Court to this morning.

THE MARCH TERM OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

During this term eighty-three cases were disposed of. Of the convictions seventeen were for grand larceny, sixteen for burglary, nine for petit larceny, six for assault, four for robbery, four for false pretences, three for manslaughter, two for forgery, two for picking pockets, and one for carrying concealed weapons. The punishment of the burglars varied from 2 years and 6 months to 15 years in the State Prison, of the thieves from 6 months in the Penitentiary to 5 years in State Prison, of the robbers from 5 to 12 years in prison, and of those who were guilty of manslaughter from 6 months in the Penitentiary to 4 years in prison. The whole number sent to State Prison was thirty-five, one a woman; the Penitentiary received eighteen, including two women; eighteen were acted and acquitted, and in nine cases the cases were postponed. The sum total of the sentences inflicted amounts to 124 years and 7 months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 5, 1869.

$71,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65	110¾	300 Pacific Mail	34¾
25,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65	110	100 Pacific Mail	34¾
4,000 U. S. 5s, '74 C.	112	5 do	34¾
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	110¾	100 Boston W. P.	16
40,000 do	110¾	50 Adams Express	59
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112¾	1 Am. Exp.	41
20,000 do	112¾	30 Wells, Fargo Ex.	29¾
10,000 do	112¾	5 U. S. Ex.	48
2,000 do	112¾	100 Mich. Cen.	84½
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, reg.	109	20 N. Y. Cen.	104
5,000 do	109	50 do	104¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old	66	100 do	104¾
1,000 N. C. 6s, New	35	200 Hudson	140
10,000 do	34¾	100 do	139¾
2,000 do	34¾	100 do	140
10,000 do	34¾	100 Harlem	135
1,000 Mo., 6s, ex c.	97¾	200 Reading	91¾
1,000 Cal. 7s	104	300 Mich. Southern	89¾
2,000 Va. 6s, ex c.	36	100 Chic. & N. W.	94¾
4,000 Chi. & N. W., 7s	90¾	100 do	94¾
5,000 do	90¾	200 do	94¾
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C.	97	200 do	94¾
1,000 Alton & S. R.	97	200 do	94 call
30 Mil. St. P.	93	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82
2,000 Harlem 1st M.	102	100 Chi. & R. I.	109
3,000 Chi. West. M. M.	78¾	400 Lake Shore	87¾
12 Bank of Republic	119	100 do	87¾
15 Fourth Nat. Bk.	104	200 T., W. & W.	67
20 Del. & Hud. Canal	124¾	100 T., W. & W. Pf.	77¾
10 do bot. call	124¾	10 New-Jersey Cen.	30
10 Clinton	60	100 do bot. call	30
20 West. U. T.	30¾	100 Alt. & T. H.	40
200 do	30¾	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	95
10 Cons. Coal Pref.	35	100 Ohio & Miss.	23¾
200 do	34 call	100 Ohio & Miss.	23¾
200 Quicksilver	27¾	100 Rec. & Wat. Mo	102¾
100 do	27¾	100 do	102¾

SECOND BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C. bid	116¾	$6,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67, c.	112¾
24,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110¾	400,000 do	112¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112¾	200,000 do	112¾
1,000 do	112	22,000 U. S. 5-20, R. '67	112¾
97,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110¾	5,000 do	112¾
5,000 U. S. 5s, '71, R.	110	5,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	109¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110¾	10,000 do	109¾
5,000 do	112¾	1,000 U. P. 6s Cur.	104¾
20,000 do	112¾	10,000 do	104¾

SECOND BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, new	65	60 Pacific Mail	34
6,500 N.C.St.6s, new	35¾	200 Reading	91
10,000 do bid	34¾	100 New-York Cen.	104¾
10,000 do	34¾	10 Mich. Central	135
1,000 do	35	10 C. C. Cin. & I.	94¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W.	89	200 Chic. & N. W.	89
5 P. Ft. W. & C.	89	200 Lake Shore b. 10	87¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Wells, Fargo Ex.	31¾	100 T., W. & W.	67
50 Mer. U. Ex.	15¾	200 Mil. & St. P. P.	77¾
200 Quicksilver	27¾	100 do	77¾
100 do b5	27¾	100 do	77¾
200 do	27¾	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	91¾
100 Mariposa Pf.	34¾	100 Fort Wayne	120¾
100 do	34¾	100 do	120¾
100 Pacific Mail	34¾	200 do	120¾
100 do b5	34¾	100 Ohio & Miss.	23¾
100 do b5	34¾	200 do	23¾
100 do	34¾	200 Chi. & Alton	135
100 Reading	91¾	100 Clev. & Pitts.	94¾
100 Chic. & Alton	140¾	200 do	94¾
100 do	140¾	100 do	94¾
200 do	140¾	1300 Chic. & N. W. Pf	86
300 Chi. & Alton	140		

OPEN BOARD—11 A. M.

200 Wells, Fargo Ex.	31¾	100 T., W. & W.	67
50 Mer. U. Ex.	15¾	200 Mil. & St. P. P.	77¾
200 Quicksilver	27¾	100 do	77¾
100 do b5	27¾	200 do	77¾
100 Mariposa Min.	34¾	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	91¾
100 Mariposa Pf.	34¾	100 Fort Wayne	120¾
200 Pacific Mail	34¾	100 do	120¾
100 do b5	34¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	23¾
100 do b5	34¾	200 do	23¾
100 do	34¾	200 Chi. & Alton	135
100 Reading	91¾	100 Clev. & Pitts.	94¾
100 Chic. & Alton	140¾	200 do	94¾
100 do	140¾	200 do	94¾
100 do	140¾	1300 Chic. & N. W. Pf	86
200 Chi. & Alton	140		

OPEN BOARD—2½ P. M.

$8,000 N. Car. 6s, new	35¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	23¾
11,000 do	35¾	200 do	23¾
1,000 do	35	200 M. S. & N. I.	69¾
100 Quick. Min. Co.	31¾	100 Clev. & Pitts.	94¾
50 Mech. Un. Ex.	15¾	200 do b5	94¾
100 Mariposa Min.	34¾	100 Lake Shore	87¾
100 Mariposa Pf.	34¾	200 do	87¾
200 N. Y. Cent.	104¾	200 C., R. I. & P.	131¾
200 West. U. Tel.	30¾	200 Chi. & N. W.	94¾
100 Reading	91¾	300 do	94¾
100 Pacific Mail	34¾	100 do	94¾
100 do b5	34¾	200 do	94¾
200 Reading	91¾	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86¾
100 Chic. & Alton	140¾	200 do	86¾
100 P. F. W. & C.	97	100 do	86¾
200 Mil. & St. P.	77¾	400 do	86¾
600 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	92		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Marmora	19¾	100 Ill. Central	142
100 do b5	19¾	100 do	142
100 Quick. Min. Co.	31¾	100 Chi. & N. W.	94¾
100 do b5	32¾	200 do	94¾
200 Reading	91¾	200 do	94¾
200 do b5	91¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86¾
200 do b5	91¾	100 Mich. Southern	89¾
100 do b5	91¾	100 do b5	89¾
100 N. Y. Cen.	104¾	100 do	89¾
100 do	104¾	1400 Erie	34¾
100 do b5	104¾	100 do	34¾
100 do	104¾	200 do	34¾
200 do b5	104¾		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—4 P. M.

1200 Erie	34¾	100 West U. T.	40¾
100 do b5	34¾	100 Reading b5	91¾
100 do b5	34¾	100 Chi. & N. W.	94¾
200 do b5	34¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86¾
100 do	34¾		

MONDAY, April 5—P. M.

Money continues very dear in Wall-street and the heavy Banks are generally pleading poverty, though a portion of this class of lenders are said to be doing a fair business at the current extra rate of interest, which, under the liberal provisions of the National Banking law, they claim they are at liberty to accept. Whether this be strictly so or not, it is notorious that the Brokers to know, in seasons of extreme dearness, like the present, that they can buy Money for a price at Bank as well as on the Street. The rates to-day, after 12 o'clock M., (up to which hour no unusual demand was developed,) were from 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest to one-sixteenth ⊕ one-eighth ₱ cent. a day in Currency, on call; that is, in most cases, returnable to-morrow. The Discount Brokers are paying from 10 to 14 ₱ cent. per annum on prime and good Merchant paper of short date. And 30@60 day contracts were made at the Government Board of the Stock Exchange in the Public Funds, 5-20s of 1865@1867 at the equivalent of 10@12 ₱ cent. per annum. At the close of the day there were no signs apparent of an easier state of things to-morrow, or for some days to come. The Exchange at New-Orleans is more favorable for New-York, and some Currency is coming every day from Philadelphia. These influences may partially tell in the course of the week, and the probability is that the next Bank return will show more steadiness than the last.

The Foreign Exchanges were advanced to 109@109¾ ₱ cent. on London 60 days, and 108¾@109¼ ₱ cent. short sight this morning, and same business was done at the inside figures, but not to a large extent. The leading, or what are known as the standard drawers, placed their 60-day rate at 108¼ at the close of the day, and other Bankers were not inclined to press their Bills on sale.

The following official notice appears this Afternoon from the Treasury Office:

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869.

Coupons for interest due May 1, 1869, will now be received for examination, and the same will be cashed, if desired, on a rebate of the interest from the day of payment to May 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, in coin. Where twenty or more coupons are presented, they must be accompanied by a schedule, showing number and amount of each coupon.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant-Treasurer.

In the Stock and Gold Exchange markets the same anomalous or contradictory state of things prevailed to-day as at the close of last week—contradictory, we mean, as compared with the sharp condition and restricted supply of the Money market. Nearly everything went up at the early Boards, and the New-York and some of the Western Railways, and all the Public Funds and Gold were actually buoyant. When the difficulty and cost of borrowing Money for the settlements of the day came to be realized, there was some reaction from extreme prices—¼@⅝ ₱ cent. on 5-20s, ¼@1 ₱ cent. on New-York Central, and ½@¾ ₱ cent. on the Western Roads and Pacific Mail; Gold, on the other hand, further advancing to 131⅛@131¼ ₱ cent. Among the Miscellaneous Shares there was a further advance in Western Union Telegraph, and the *Bull* movement in the Stock, based upon the known large increase in the traffic of the Company, has assumed more confident proportions than for eighteen months past. The Cash price at 2:30 P. M. was 40⅝ ₱ cent., and 30-day buyers paid 41⅛ ₱ cent. In the Southern State Bonds there was an improvement of ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. in new Tennessees, while the new North Carolinas, as on Friday, showed weakness, and lost part of the recovery noticed on Saturday. In other descriptions the changes were not notable. After Bank hours the general market for the Railways, Pacific Mail, &c., showed an upward course again, and the Public Funds, notwithstanding some reported efforts to hammer down the 5-20s of 1862, were steadier. The old 5-20s of 1862 were not so strong as in the forenoon, although the quotations come higher from the other side than on Saturday.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday afternoon:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108¾	108¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¾	110
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅝	112⅝
American Gold Coin	131⅝	131⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	64¾	65
Virginia Bonds, old	56¾	56
Missouri Bonds	87¾	87¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	34¾	35¾
New-York Central	103¾	104¾
Reading Railway	91¾	91¾
Chicago and Rock Island	139¾	141¾
Northwest Common	34¾	35¾
Northwest Preferred	84¾	86¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	120¾	120¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91¾	91
Pacific Mail Company	34	34¾
St. Paul Preferred	82¾	82¾
St. Paul Common	72¾	72¾
Toledo and Wabash	67	67¼
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾	23¾
Mariposa Preferred	34¾	35
*Lake Shore	87	87¾
Hudson River	138	140¾

*"Lake Cleveland and Toledo, and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula."

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cents reg., 1881	112¾	5-20 coup., 1867	112¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	116	5-20 coup., 1868	112¾
5-20 reg., 1865	110¾	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	109
5-20 coup., 1865	110	Red. coup., 1871	109
5-20 reg., 1864	109	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	110
5-20 coup., 1864	110¾	10-40 reg	108¾
5-20 reg., 1867	112¾	10-40 coup	109
5-20 coup., 1867	112¾	6s Currency	104¾
5-20 coup., '62, b.	112¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₱ c. '79, all	72	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	62
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons	77	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	65
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons	79	California 7s	124
Missouri 6s	97		
Mo., H. & St. Jo. 1s	94		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Metropolitan	141
Manhattan	141	People's	140
Merchants'	135	Nassau	105
America	142	Shoe and Leather	128
City	300	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	107	Continental	98¾
Fulton	93	St. Nicholas	115
Mechanics & Traders'	135	Commonwealth	114
Seventh Ward	110	Imp. and Traders'	130
State of New-York	112	Park	138
Commerce	122¾	Manuf's and Merch's	108
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	120	Central National	100¾
Chatham	110	Fourth National	108¾
Bank of the Republic	117¾	Ninth National	113
Hanover	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	99¾	Chi. & Chic. M 7s	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e	97¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	93¾
N. Y. C. & Subscr's	97¾	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	94¾
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1903-7	100	Morris & Essex 1st M.	90¾
H. R. 7s, M. S. & P. 2d	102¾	Morris & Essex 2d M.	80¾
H. R. 7s, 2d M., 1875	99	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Harlem 1st M.	101¾	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	97
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s	98	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	91
Mich. C. 1st M.	105	P. Ft. W. & C. 4th M.	81
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	40	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	105
Alton & T. H. 2d M.	81	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s	90¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st Bon

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds.

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $1,200,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one-half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

SIX PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI.

Coupons payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., in the City of New-York. The principal, as well as the interest, is payable in coin. The road runs from the ferry from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, making a through line, with the connection now completed from Omaha to St. Louis, and, on completion of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, will be a part of the shortest route. The total amount of bonds, all that can be issued, is $1,000,000—less than $14,000 per mile—which are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company. A portion of the road is now in successful operation; the balance is being rapidly constructed, and will be completed during the Summer.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. are the trustees for the bondholders, who have money and pay its proceeds to the Company on the completion of each section of the road.

The road is being built entirely with cash, economically and in a substantial manner. The Directors and officers are all men of the highest standing and responsibility. The counties through which it runs are the most populous and richest agricultural districts of the State, including the recently fertilized lands, that we recommend to our friends as a desirable investment, equal, in our estimation, to any we have seen offered. The California Pacific 7 per cent. Bonds were closed out by us in January last, and are now selling at an advance of from 5 to 6 per cent., and are in good demand at the price. We confidently look for a corresponding advance in the Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph 6 per cent. Bonds.

The Company, through the undersigned, offer a limited amount at 87½, and accrued interest in currency, reserving the right to withdraw this without notice. Governments and other marketable securities received at market rates. For pamphlets and further particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 31 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS,
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK.....LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO.,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 Wall-st., New-York,
No. 16 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds and Preferred Bonds of the ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, due on 1st April, 1869, can receive the cash for same upon presentation at the office of the Erie Railway, in the City of New-York.

Holders of the over-due coupons of First and Second Mortgage Bonds can exchange the same for First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, Street-st., Elmira, Railway Company, carrying seven per cent. interest guaranteed by the Erie Railway Company in sums of $1,000 each, and scrip certificates for sums of lower amount.

JAY GOULD,
President Erie Railway Company.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1869.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 1, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT in pursuance of notice given of an act authorizing a War Loan, approved May 19, 1861, the War Loan Bonds designated by the following numbers have been drawn for redemption, pursuant to said law, and will be paid at the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, and the Second National Bank, in Detroit, on the 1st day of July, 1869. If not presented for payment, interest will then cease.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

BONDS OF $1,000.

NUMBERS.									
1	102	203	305	376	546	693	715	831	920
11	111	211	311	377	547	694	716	832	921
12	125	212	312	378	548	695	717	833	922
21	126	213	313	379	549	696	718	834	923
22	127	214	314	380	550	697	719	841	924
23	128	215	315	381	551	698	720	842	925
24	129	216	316	382	552	699	721	843	926
31	134	217	317	383	553	700	722	844	927
32	135	218	318	384	554	701	723	845	928
33	136	219	319	385	555	702	724	846	929
34	137	220	320	386	556	703	725	847	930
41	143	221	321	387	557	704	726	848	931
42	144	222	322	388	558	705	727	849	932
43	145	223	323	389	559	706	728	850	933
44	146	224	324	390	560	707	729	851	934
51	152	225	325	391	561	708	730	852	935
52	153	226	326	392	562	709	731	853	936
53	154	227	327	393	563	710	732	854	937
54	155	228	328	394	564	711	733	855	938
61	160	229	329	395	565	712	734	856	939
62	161	230	330	396	566	713	735	857	940
63	162	231	331	397	567	714	736	858	941
64	163	232	332	398	568				
71	169	233	333	399	569				
72	170	234	334	400	570				
73	171	235	335	401	571				
74	172	236	336	402	572				
81	178	237	337	403	573				
82	179	238	338	404	574				
83	180	239	339	405	575				
84	181	240	340	406	576				
91	187	241	341	407	577				
92	188	242	342	408	578				
93	189	243	343	409	579				
94	190	244	344	410	580				
101	196	245	345	411	581				
102	197	246	346	412	582				
103	198

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Pilton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
28th-st. and 6th-av.
La GRANDE DUCHESSE. Principal characters by Mlle. Teetee and Mons. Anjou.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Maclean.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., nr. 6th-av.
LA VIE PARISIENNE. Leading characters by Mlle. Rose-Bell and M. Garrie.

BOOTH'S THEATRE
Sixth-av., corner of 23d-st.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Maggie Resenauer and Mr. Lewis.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bryant-st.
EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LADY OF LYONS. Leading character by Miss Maddern.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—ALADDIN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE TEMPEST, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
RED HOT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner of 16th-st.
ANNUAL CONCERT OF W. J. HILL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
SACRED SONGS.

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The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition.....10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....4
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year.....7
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....3
Five copies.....10
Ten copies.....18

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their copy early in the forenoon, if they desire to have it in the paper the same day as received. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt passed to its second reading.

Informal meetings of the members of the majority in the Constituent Cortes have been held, and have resulted in a resolution to support the Ex-King FERDINAND of Portugal for the throne of Spain. The Council of Ministers have also determined to second the majority of the Cortes in the determination.

CUBA.

The Cuban steamer *Commendatorio* has been recaptured off Stump Key. The Cubans had left the vessel and had taken refuge on shore.

MEXICO.

It was reported in Mexico that Señor ROMERO would go to Washington on a special mission. The pronunciamento of POLACIO in favor of VEGA was gaining adherents.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. SCHURZ introduced a bill to create St. Louis and Cincinnati ports of entry, and to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports there. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill to authorize the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable on the shores of the United States. The pending question was the amendment offered by Mr. BROOKTON, authorizing any cable company chartered by the laws of any State to land its cable on the shores of the United States, subject ultimately to regulation by Congress. The expiration of the morning hour brought up as unfinished business of Saturday the joint resolution to protect the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad. The immediate question was the appointment of a Board of eminent citizens, not exceeding five in number, to examine and report in regard to the proper point of junction with the Central Pacific Railroad. A long debate ensued, in which Senators CHANDLER, HOWARD, SHERMAN, CONKLING, WILLIAMS, STEWART, TRUMBULL and THAYER participated. After confirming a number of nominations in Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a number of bills were introduced. Among them one by Mr. NUGENT to reduce the number of army officers. Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill providing that the law constituting eight hours a day's work shall be construed as to give full wages, and one by Mr. REEVES to allow prize money to the officers and crew of the *Monitor* for the fight with the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads. Mr. SHANKS offered a resolution referring to the Judiciary Committee the charges against RICHARD BUSTEED, District Judge of the United States for Alabama. It was adopted. The House took a recess at 4:30, and met again in the evening at 7:30. Mr. JENCKES addressed the House on the reform in the Civil Service, and at 9:30 an adjournment took place.

GENERAL.

Hon. HENRY D. MORRIS, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, ceased upon the discharge of his duties yesterday morning.

CHARLES SHOWDEN FAIRFAX, a descendant of Lord FAIRFAX, died in Baltimore yesterday. He was formerly Speaker of the California House of Representatives.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of New-Orleans have indicted Governor WARMOUTH and other officers for forcibly ejecting WICKSHAM from his office in the Auditor's office.

WILLIAM BAGLEY, a seaman on the revenue-cutter *Crawford*, lying in Newport harbor, fell from aloft on Saturday and was instantly killed.

OXEN and BROOKS, the Brodhead murderers, escaped from the Stroudsburg prison last Saturday morning. OXEN was recaptured, but BROOKS is still at large. A reward of $1,000 is offered for his capture.

A Mr. THOMAS TRAXTON, of Washington, Wilkes County, Ga., was shot and instantly killed by unknown persons in ambush, while riding home in his carriage from the Court-house.

Colonel STANTON, the new State Auditor of Virginia, appointed by General WEBB, commenced the duties of the office yesterday. The State Treasurer has refused to pay them because they were drawn to the 1st of April. He claims that they were to do duty clerks after the removal of the heads of departments by General SCHOFIELD, which took place on the 31st of March. General WEBB has the affair under consideration, and it is believed that the men will be paid up to the 1st instant.

MORTON and THOMPSON, two express robbers, with two other prisoners escaped night before last from the White Plains jail. No trace of them can be found.

The Beneficial Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia offer a reward of $25,000 for the arrest of the burglars who robbed their safe on Sunday and the recovery of the assets, over half a million of dollars.

A plan for the reorganization of the Special Agent Service in the Post Office Department is under consideration by Postmaster-General CRESWELL.

The Government has received information from New-Orleans that an expedition is about to sail for Cuba to join the insurrectionary army.

General WEBB yesterday appointed Colonel GARRICK MALLORY Secretary of State of Virginia, and Major A. POWER Second Auditor.

A Philadelphia paper says that Mrs. TWITCHELL was seen in that city on Saturday afternoon.

Navigation is opened between Lakes Huron and Erie.

JUBAL A. EARLY has declined a complimentary dinner tendered him by his friends in Lynchburg, Va.

The State Senate of Pennsylvania have passed the bill to establish a "Board of Trusts" to administer all the charitable devises and trusts vested in the City of Philadelphia, including the Girard Estate, the College, the Boudinot legacy, Well's Hospital, &c.

The keepers of the Michigan State Prison, twenty-two in number, resigned their places yesterday morning because the Legislature would not raise their salaries.

The body of the murdered man found at Spring Valley, N. Y., has been identified as that of a German named JOACHIM FUNKING. The authorities say there is no doubt as to who the guilty party is, and that he will be arrested to-day.

Brevet Brigadier-General HENRY S. BURTON, U. S. A., died at Fort Adams, Newport, on Sunday, of apoplexy.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a lengthy session yesterday afternoon. A report was received from Sanitary Superintendent HIRRE, regarding the landing of the passengers of the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, which occasioned considerable discussion, and eventuated in a reference of the existing Quarantine laws to a committee, who are to report what modifications of the statutes are required. The Superintendent also reported the condition of fat melting establishments in this City, and offered suggestions for their better government hereafter. The Board then adjourned until Monday next.

Mr. DAVID RIKER lectured at Steinway Hall last evening, on "Brazil and its Resources."

An extensive fire occurred in Bergen City, N. J., yesterday. Four dwellings were totally destroyed, and two badly damaged. Over twenty families were thus rendered homeless.

The Police received notice yesterday from RICHARD P. BUCK & Co., No. 29 South-street, that during Sunday night their safe was opened by burglars, and $24,500 in various securities stolen. No arrests have been made.

In the Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday a resolution was introduced calling on the Street Commissioner for a statement of the amount of street repairing and repaving done last year, and the amount paid therefor.

The City Chamberlain has paid over to the Comptroller, up to date, $121,651 21, interest received on public deposits.

Cotton was depressed and lower yesterday on a light business. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Lard, Petroleum and Naval Stores were cheaper, and not in much demand. Sugars were dull and heavy. Rio Coffee was in active request, chiefly on speculative account, at a fractional advance. The Freight market was quiet, and rates were weak.

Transactions were lively yesterday at the Cattle yards. The supply consisted of rather common bullocks, most of which were sold for about 15c.@16c. ℔ lb., live weight. A small proportion of the Cattle were sold for 17c.@17½c. ℔ lb. The market was more favorable for sellers than last week. Prices were quite firm, and there seemed to be a larger number of buyers than usual, all demurring at the high prices and trying to persuade sellers to accept the prices asked at a liberal discount. Sheep fell at satisfactory rates, with quick sales at some rates between 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb., live weight, for good Sheep. Several droves of good cleaned Sheep were sold at 6½c. ℔ lb., live weight. The quality of unsheared would bring 1½c.@2c. ℔ lb. more than sheared. Several droves of coarse-wooled common Sheep, unsheared, were sold for 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb., gross weight. The supply consisted chiefly of fair Western Sheep, which showed a liberal infusion of Merino blood. Trade in Swine is fairly active at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. for live Hogs, with a few at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. City dressed sell readily at 13½c.@14c. ℔ lb., with a few extra fed at quotations above 14c.

Checks and Balances in the Treasury Department.

Messrs. EDMUNDS, BUCKALEW and HALSEY have given to the public an extraordinary revelation. To them the Joint Committee on Retrenchment intrusted the examination ordered by Congress touching so much of the machinery and business of the Treasury Department as relates to the printing and issuing of the bonds, notes and securities. The results of their labors show that they were carried on in the mildest of critical moods. Searching the inquiry seems to have been on some points, and yet it is in many respects unsatisfactory. For while the facts reported exhibit a degree of mismanagement for which, we venture to say, no parallel can be found in the financial service of any other Government, we are left in doubt as to the branches of the Department to which culpability most attaches, and also as to the probable extent to which the country has suffered.

The gentleness and reticence of the authors of the report must be deemed somewhat misplaced by those who have studied its statements. It is well to be generous in the interpretation of conduct where room for difference of opinion exists. But generosity does not necessitate the invention of excuses to palliate the enormity of such a state of things as this investigation has exposed. There may have been "innocent mistakes" in matters which are more consistently explained on the theory of fraud, but we are under no obligation always to assume that occurrences by which the Treasury loses millions are always, or even generally, the result of accident. The organization of the Printing Bureau would really seem to have been intended to facilitate fraud; and the manner of doing business in other branches has been so loose and irregular, that knavery might not unreasonably suppose it to have been designed for their special accommodation.

Look at the system as described by the Committee. Referring to the issues of notes and bonds, they report that the testimony tends to show "that the numerical registers of issue are rather theoretical than actual records of transactions":

"That is, that the clerks in charge did not compare each issue of the bond by their consecutive numbers with the registry giving or make up blanks in the register from such comparison; but that they made up the entries in the register, as a rule, by taking the first and last number of any particular lot of securities, and making the entries from them, and assuming that all the numbers between were consecutive regularly, and not duplicate."

This method of checking the bonds or notes before leaving the Department, is cited to explain the possibility of errors in the numbering, without actual loss to the Government. What it does prove is that registers of issue thus prepared are in a measure worthless; that they deprive the Department of an essential check upon the transactions of its subordinates, and remove from fraud its greatest obstacle. Nor has dishonesty been hindered by a careful separation of the various stages of preparation previous to issue. The printing, numbering, sealing and issuing are divisions of labor which should be kept totally distinct. Not only should the several branches be separate, under separate management, but the records of any one should be a check upon all the others. The Committee declare, however, that "the books and accounts between the various subdivisions of the printing establishment have been until recently, to say nothing of the defects still existing, so irregularly kept," "as considerably to diminish confidence in the accuracy of the results derived from such sources. In another part of the report it is said: "There have been inexcusable neglect and carelessness in the methods and operations of the Bureau which furnish abundant opportunities and temptations to fraud." Still, again, we are told that the methods of accountability and comparison between the various bureaus of the Treasury have been radically defective. Thus, vouchers for the interchange of securities were often mere slips of paper, which were afterward destroyed, leaving no recorded evidence of large transactions.

"This, in connection with the fact that in respect to the delivery of these securities from bureau to bureau, and from branch to branch in the Department, no books or accounts were kept in the form of debits and credits, and comparisons made and balances struck, and discrepancies discovered, if existing, as in the case of mercantile accounts, has led to a very considerable confusion, as will have been seen by the preceding tables and statements, even supposing the discrepancies before stated to have been the result of merely innocent error. The official force in the various bureaus does not appear to have thought it among its duties to make comparisons with the other bureaus in respect to the creation and disposition of securities very often, or to ascertain whether their corresponding bureaus were correct in their accounts and proceedings or not; and it is obvious that without such comparison and criticism of the respective accounts and proceedings the several bureaus are no check upon each other; and, indeed, as we have said, the books in respect to transmission and delivery of securities, when there were any, were so kept as to make such a criticism and comparison almost impossible without a general and comprehensive investigation."

Can any system of management be imagined more favorable to fraud? Haste, and perhaps ignorance in the early stages of the war, might account for temporary defects. But the incapacity that should allow the system to grow, and to continue for years, notwithstanding public protests against it, is barely credible. The bank which should conduct its business in this manner, or the private merchant or capitalist who conducted his affairs without more effective supervision, would end in bankruptcy; and the popular judgment would not suggest "innocent mistakes" by way of explanation. Occasional errors of detail are possible in one branch or another, but other branches should have the means of correcting them. Here, however, the whole system is bad. Plan and working are both as unsound and unsatisfactory as they can be.

It is not surprising that such a system has brought forth a plentiful crop of what the Committee charitably designate as "discrepancies." Many of these Mr. EDMUNDS and his colleagues, with a leniency which their own report scarcely warrants, pronounce "entirely innocent," having arisen, as they say, "from irregularity in the method and detail rather than from positive fraud." The remark occurs in connection with Treasury notes that "are unaccounted for, and of which no explanation can be obtained;" a remark illustrative of the extreme moderation which characterizes the tone of the report. Seventy-nine $5,000 seven-thirty notes are missing; the departmental hypothesis is that they have been destroyed, but the Committee suggest that "the want of any documentary or other specific proof accounting for these notes is" "quite unsatisfactory." Could politeness go further? Concerning the destruction of missing coupon five-twenties of 1862, the Committee consider the evidence "not perfect, but probable." Further, in regard to the same subject—the destruction of $6,218 thousand-dollar bonds—there is no direct evidence to sustain the alleged fact. "No documentary proof of the fact is to be found further than that the destruction was directed;" rather a loose manner of destroying obligations, we think. Yet another "discrepancy" in the matter of destruction is attributed to "an error in the accounts, or an erroneous printing;" and still another phase elicits the opinion that the practice pursued is "unwise and dangerous." The Pacific Railroad bonds are the occasion of "large discrepancies," respecting which only probability is relied upon as presumptive proof that there have not been large frauds. Then there are duplicates of securities for which the Committee cannot offer any conclusive explanation: even the amount is not stated. "Whether they are the consequences of innocent mistake or fraud," it is mercifully said, "cannot certainly be ascertained until the whole issue shall have been redeemed." In fact, we find nowhere in the published version of the report data enabling us to estimate the amount lost by the Government through carelessness or fraud, or the amount of equivocal securities still unredeemed. Enough appears to indorse the belief that the aggregate is very large.

As to the fractional currency, even guessing is out of place. Under the system pursued, there has been almost nothing to prevent fraudulent issues to an unlimited extent from the Printing Bureau. "If any fraud has occurred," the Committee observe, "it can never be ascertained from redemptions unless the frauds have been enormous in amount." This is all the consolation we can gather.

One source of error and loss the Committee trace in the political influences which control subordinate appointments. While this practice prevails there can be no guarantee of efficiency or integrity, and the report before us makes it evident that these qualities have been everywhere wanting in a department which most requires their exercise.

The Cuban Situation.

Whatever may be our views of the Cuban cause, we must not be blind to the fact that the insurgents have not yet made the degree of progress generally claimed for them. Exaggeration is the leading trait of all news from the island, both from the official and the insurgent side. We showed, the other day, how, in the Spanish stories, every cross-road skirmish was magnified to a great battle, and every dispersion of a knot of suspicious characters was telegraphed as a tremendous defeat of the patriots. What has become of that "utter rout of a great body of insurgents near Trinidad?" Ten days have since elapsed, and nothing has been heard of the affair.

Rumor and report are absolutely all that we get from "the scene of conflict," and so trivial are even these that one begins to doubt whether there is any conflict at all. Take the telegrams of the last ten days—they are the merest twaddle. Cuban news is a mere repetition of Cretan, which was so untrustworthy as to revive the uncomplimentary Cretan description of St. Paul. That "reliable gentleman" who used to figure, along with the "intelligent contraband," in our own war, has evidently taken up his abode with the Queen of the Antilles, and is plying his old vocation. First he tells us that "the Peruvian monitors are certainly aiding the insurrection"—although the official pledge of neutrality under which Peru took them has been made public. Next he tells us that "within a few days the insurgents will have possession of a seaport;" but he has told us that for three months. He speaks of Havana as being somewhat in the position of the Viceroy of Egypt, under whose seat a "loaded bomb" was lately put; whereas, private residents there tell us they would hardly suspect that an insurrection existed, but for the newspapers. An English gentleman—an impartial observer—lately rode on horseback through the whole of that "insurrectionary district" of which our "reliable gentleman" regularly sends maps, shaded with various degrees of blackness, to indicate the spread of rebellion. At each village he paused and inquired where the insurrection was. "At ——, so many miles ahead," was the invariable response. He got to Havana without finding it.

We would not underrate the insurrection, which is a very serious affair, and promises one day to be successful. But what we say is that sympathy must not lead observers to *discount* a success not yet attained. The real efforts of the Cubans will probably be made in Summer, when, as Mayor HALL says, General Yellow Jack will take the field against the foreign levies, and the native troops will be better disciplined to fight. There has yet been nothing like a pitched battle, and hardly even a respectable skirmish.

The Fisheries of New-York.

The report of the Fish Commissioners of this State was transmitted to the Legislature on March 9,—a month ago,—but as yet no action appears to have been taken on it. There are two distinct propositions made by the Commission, both of which are important, and one of which requires immediate attention and a prompt appropriation.

The one requiring immediate legislation is the proposition to stock the Hudson River with shad. The Commissioners, consisting of Mr. SETH GREEN and ROBERT ROOSEVELT, both practical men, and perhaps the best informed pisciculturists in America, with Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR as a figure-head for embellishment, recommend that "immediate steps be taken to breed shad in the Hudson on a scale intended to produce an immediate and marked effect." As shad spawn in the Hudson in June, action on this matter ought to be had at once, as some weeks of time will be required to make the necessary preparations. The Commissioners propose with 400 of SETH GREEN's hatching boxes to hatch during twenty-five days of June next 300,000,000 eggs of shad and turn the young fry loose in the river that they may proceed to sea, get fat, come back and be captured for the benefit of the public. They place the cost of doing this at seven thousand dollars. They balance this expenditure by the following calculation: "If only one in three hundred shad that were so hatched should return, and if they were to maintain a price of fifty cents each, the result would be the receipt of $500,000, in the place of the $7,000." But as the price would not be maintained at fifty cents if such numbers of shad were caught in the Hudson, in a single season, we can imagine a still more desirable result in the sale of the hundred million of shad at ten cents rather than fifty apiece, and still make return sufficient to repay the State for its expenditure. If the price is maintained at fifty cents the fishermen only will be benefited; if such quantities are bred that the price will drop to one-fifth that rate, then the whole public will be benefited; and that is what is wanted and expected of all such public enterprises and expenditures as this. We have no doubt that with the sum asked for Mr. SETH GREEN will place in the Hudson River in a single season enough shad to materially lower the price of this article of food in our market; and with the enforcement of the proper laws for their protection, will, in a few years, reduce the cost of shad to something within reason, and place it within reach of all.

The second proposition of the Commissioners refers to the stocking of the inland waters of the State with trout, white fish, black bass, carp and other valuable varieties, and this can be done at greater leisure and less expense; the estimate of the Commissioners is three thousand dollars. A survey has been made of the principal lakes of New-York State, by which it appears that there are 647 lakes within our limits, comprising an area of 400,457 acres, or 722 square miles. This vast expanse of water, which is at present comparatively unproductive, might be made, if not as valuable as an equal number of cultivated acres, at least to furnish greatly increased returns, and to bring to the homes of the dwellers inland a prime article of food at much less than its present cost. To stock these, or the greater part of them, with proper kinds of fish, either by transporting spawn or those of mature size, would be a matter of trifling expense. Many of them are connected together, and fish would pass from one to the other.

It appears to us very important that this work should not halt with us while it is being vigorously prosecuted in the States all around us; and we beg to urge on the Legislature the early consideration of the bill presented by the Commissioners in their report.

Markle is Not Willis'.

The report that an American war steamer was coaling in the Bay of Samana has caused, it seems, "great excitement throughout the island;" and we are furthermore assured that "the Dominicans are very unwilling to part with their territory."

In that case, we are still more unwilling to take it; and yet here we find the extraordinary spectacle of a seller very unwilling to sell, and a buyer very unwilling to buy, while both parties are dragged up to the counter to consummate the bargain. BABY, greedy to realize cash in hand for his empty purse, puts himself in communication with a "Dominican Ring" at Washington, greedy to—we can hardly say what, but probably they do not mean to be personal losers by their patriotic labors. Mr. FARNUM has arrived at the national capital, empowered and intrusted, it is understood, to let or sell. A howl of rage goes up from his helpless countrymen—but it avails nothing.

The signs of the times are that we need not hurry about buying ports in the West Indies or anywhere else. The "attrition of gravitation" is already acting on Cuba, Canada and Mexico, at a sufficient rate. If, however, we *must* spend some of our extra funds, in order to relieve the plethora of the Treasury, let us begin with St. Thomas, where we have also a question of honor involved.

Mr. Johnson and His Successor.

Mr. JOHNSON, when engaged in "swinging around the circle," is never over-choice in epithets or over-courteous to opponents; but he could not have said anything in more execrable taste than he did at Knoxville, in exclaiming, "Thank God my honors have not been gained through blood. The wounded soldiers cannot attribute their wounds to me." Compared with this, his Baltimore slur at his successor as being a willing "slave to Congress," was a compliment. All the blood GRANT has shed has been in defence of that Constitution of which Mr. JOHNSON still imagines himself to be the only guardian. It was noble blood, nobly offered; and it was because General GRANT had so managed that this blood was not shed in vain, that his countrymen first turned their minds upon him for the Presidential chair. To slur at those whose "honors have been gained through blood" is to cast a reflection upon some of the best men of the land, of all opinions and all parties; it is to decry the ultimate tribute of patriotism.

MINOR TOPICS.

President GRANT has signed the bill which passed both Houses of Congress last Wednesday, modifying the Tenure-of-Office act. Ever since the passage of the bill he has been sending home nominations to the Senate as rapidly as possible, and it is understood that the Diplomatic and Consular nominations will be sent in this week.

This is a free country. And we have received the prospectus of a paper, to be published in this City, under the name of the *Imperialist*, which, while holding Democracy to be a failure, will "demand that, on the ruins of this unfortunate Republic, shall be reared the firm and substantial structure of an *Empire*." We are not told the name of the heaven-born personage whom the *Imperialist* intends to advocate as Emperor; but we do know that Ex-President JOHNSON, in his speech at Knoxville last Saturday, exclaimed: "Let me tell you here that a wise and good Prince is infinitely better than a despotic, arbitrary Congress." It is true that, in using these words, the Ex-President did not directly nominate himself for Prince Imperial; but he gave a hint as to the proper candidate, which should not be lost upon the *Imperialist*.

President GRANT has given orders to our naval commander at Havana to see to the protection of American citizens in Cuba, and he has also given orders that will prevent filibustering bands leaving this country for Cuba. This is the whole policy of justice and international law in regard to the matter.

The British Post Office, according to a Cable dispatch, has finally awarded the contract for the ocean mails to the Cunard Steamship Company. We do not learn, however, whether the contract in question is the old one for one mail a week, or the new one, granted by the Disraeli Ministry, for two weekly services. And it does not appear whether the Committee obtained by Mr. SELLY on the subject has yet reported. We doubt whether the action of the Post Office can be considered as "final" until that report has been made; and the *animus* of the original supporters of the motion for that Committee was so decidedly against the continuance of the subsidy system, that we can scarcely believe that the question has been settled in so summary a manner.

The fluctuations in the price of gold have been very slight during the last month. About the time of GRANT's inauguration there was a fall of four or five per cent. from the figures that had been maintained for many months previously; but after that it became steady, and lately the price has varied but fractionally from 131. We differ from "Veteran Observer" in thinking it of no consequence what the premium on gold may be. We think it of great consequence that the national credit should be golden.

The *Express* holds that the final adjournment of Congress this week will be a "God-send to the people," and then, adds the *Express*, "If it (Congress) could not meet for the next ten years, and it was possible to administer the Government constitutionally and legally, it would be a blessing." Is the *Express*, too, in favor of an Emperor, or in favor of that "wise and good Prince" whom President JOHNSON declares to be "infinitely better" for us than a "despotic Congress?"

An "Englishman" has taken the trouble to write to us from Cincinnati, in order to "dare" us to print a *blasting* letter about our recent topic on the last British fight in China. He undertakes "as an Englishman" to say that "if the critiques of this or any other country [illegible] Canadians are now emigrating, or who know the real causes of their backwardness, will endorse this opinion. It is but a few years since the abolition of the old *Seigneurial* tenure of land, which, with the law of *Mortmain* and the despotism of ecclesiastical domination, were the real underlying causes of the backwardness of the French Canadian population. Not by "cheap British fabrics," but by quite other and deeper causes has Lower Canada been kept back.

Mr. FROUDE's address at St. Andrews was rather wordy and windy; but he showed by one passage that he had an excellent idea of the literary and journalistic style necessary in these days. After remarking that the rewards of literature were generally small, and that the adjustment of them was awry, he said: "The present rule was to pay by the page or sheet—the more words the more pay, while the rule ought to be exactly the reverse." We commend this idea to all editors of newspapers and magazines, to all writers and authors, and to everybody who is accustomed to "take the pen in hand."

As an encouraging item to fiddlers, we may state that the late M. TROPLONG commenced life as a violin player, and yet before the close of his career, he had been made a peer by King LOUIS PHILIPPE, and President of the Senate by the Emperor NAPOLEON. It is not to his credit that he never referred to his fiddling days after he became a peer.

Bavaria has been the first country in Europe to begin something like disarmament; for we suppose we may thus construe the military order which has been issued, and was sent us by Cable from Munich, "granting unlimited leave of absence to thirty men of each company in all the infantry regiments of the Bavarian Army." If France and Prussia would take some such step as this, we might look for some relief from the enormous military establishments which crush down the nations of Europe.

From our fashion correspondent we have the following remarks: "This season sees a general revival of braids for ladies' bonnets—straw braids, of new and old designs. The new are interwrought with jet and pearl beads—which is by no means an improvement. Straw may be braided ever so elaborately, but it should not be worked up with materials for which it has no sympathy—of which it has no suggestion. Its freshness and brownness—*souvenir* of the fields wherein it grew, should be allowed to assert itself instead of being smothered by the vulgar fripperies of the workshop."

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"La Perichole" was given last evening at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, (JAMES FISK, Jr., proprietor,) as duly announced by Mr. BRIGNOLI. The attendance overflowed the charming little place, and the beautiful audience was reflected a hundred times in the many mirrors with which the bright building is lined. Long before the time of opening the house was filled, and probably as many left disappointed as of those who were fortunate enough to remain and be pleased. We have quite recently spoken of "La Perichole." It is a work warmer in imagination, and more perfect in melody, than any which we have had from the prolific pen of OFFENBACH. The scene being removed from the immediate influence of Parisian ideas, there has been an evident effort on the part of the composer to attain a certain local coloring, and this, with his well-known rhymic tendencies, renders the Spanish style a convenient one for him. No recent work has pleased us so much as "La Perichole," and we are glad to find that it has favor with the public. Of the performance last night we can speak in the highest terms. Why should it not be good? The company has played the work repeatedly during its recess, and all the artists who have made its success return under Mr. BRIGNOLI's able management. Mlle. LEMA was in admirable voice. The proportions of the theatre enable the lady to show all the delicate *nuances* of her naturally fine organ, as well as its native purity and power. M. AUNAC was, of course, excellent, and the smaller parts were interpreted with the clearness which we expect in such an organization, and are rarely disappointed in finding. The chorus was especially strong, and lacked nothing whatever in precision and knowledge of the necessary stage business. The scenery, in its way, is good, but it has evidently been produced in haste, but it is good, even too good in its way. The orchestra is adapted to the size of the house, but it lacks a firmer tone in the violins. There are certain wood and brass instruments which cannot be reduced in number. The poor stringed instruments have always to suffer from the pressure of the full-breathed brethren. One or two more violins would certainly preserve the melodic statements which OFFENBACH is constantly in the habit of making, and which have to be asserted, inasmuch as they *are* statements, and essential to the development of the composer's purpose. We may add that the material of the orchestra, as constituted, is admirable.

There is a change of opera each evening this week. To-night we are to have "La Grande Duchesse," with TOSTEE; on Wednesday "Barbe Bleue;" on Thursday "Orphée aux Enfers," and so on. The opening last night was so complete a success that the rest may readily be anticipated.

Fire in Exchange-place—One Person Injured.

At 12:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered among a lot of cotton samples in the office of GLASSON & Co., cotton brokers, on the first floor of No. 89 Exchange-place. The flames originated in the rear part of the floor, and attained such rapid headway before the arrival of the firemen, that I. SCHONENDAHL, the only person in the place, was severely burned on the face and hands while attempting to close the gate. The Fire Brigade succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had extended to the third floor. The dense smoke which pervaded the entire office rendered it difficult for the occupants of the upper floors to escape, some of them only doing so by the ladders raised by the firemen to the windows. The following losses occurred: GLASSON & Co., on office fixtures, &c., $2,000; insured. GILLIAN & Co., brokers, having an office on the same floor, lost $1,000. JARVIS & SWANNY, stationers, in the basement, had their stock damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured for $2,000 in the Mechanics' and Traders'. M. C. KLINGENFELD, brokers, also in the basement, sustained a loss of $600. GIBSON, BRADLEBURN & Co., on the first floor, lost $300; insured in the Mechanics' and Traders'. BUTTES & SOUTE, bankers, on the second floor, sustained a loss of $2,000; no insurance. The loss of this firm included $1,000 worth of [illegible] which were all destroyed. Ocean & [illegible], brokers, on the second floor, lost $800 by water. The damage to building is estimated at $1,000. The origin of the fire is understood to be the result of carelessness in smoking while examining cotton samples.

ANOTHER GREAT ROBBERY.

A Safe Opened and Over $50,000 in Securities Stolen—The Thieves Escape with the Plunder.

Close upon the heels of the great robbery of one million of dollars in Philadelphia, comes the announcement of an attempt upon the part of the New-York thieves to emulate that notable example. The fact of this last achievement of the industrious rogues only leaked out at a late hour last night, and the details of the affair have not yet been ascertained. The Police seem to know nothing of the robbery except that Superintendent KENNEDY received a note yesterday afternoon from RICHARD P. BUCK & Co., No. 29 South-street, announcing that during Sunday night their safe was opened by burglars and $24,500 in various securities stolen, but of which amount only $600 in United States coupon 5-20 bonds and $200 or $400 in each could be made available by the thieves. Although this information reached the Central Police Office at comparatively early hour, no person was sent to the place to make an investigation, and consequently it is not known how the burglars entered the building, or what means they used to open the safe. Such, at least, was the explanation given at the Central Police office as an apology for the paucity of the information on hand.

The letter received by the Superintendent gives the following as the securities stolen:

$10,000 shares Peoples' National Bank, Charleston, S.C.
10,000 registered Bonds of South Carolina.
14,000 stock of Pacific Railroad.
10,000 stock Fourth National Bank, New-York.
5,000 stock Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, New-York.
2,000 stock American Exchange National Bank, New-York.
2,000 stock Bankers' National Bank, Pennsylvania.
2,000 stock Manufacturers' National Bank, Brooklyn.
2,000 stock Home Insurance Company, New-York.
2,000 stock Firemen's Trust Insurance Company, New-York.
11,000 stock Hanover National Bank, New-York.
2,000 stock Northern Railroad.
5,000 stock Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, New-York.
200 stock Old Corn Exchange.
3,000 stock United States Five-twenty Bonds, registered in the name of the Brooklyn Society for the relief of respectable indigent females.
2,000 in United States Five-twenty Bonds registered in the name of John G. Pendleton.

Labor Movements.

As was recently stated in these columns, the strike of the journeymen book and job printers for $20 a week instead of $18, will probably be brought to a close this week. Committees of the employing firms and of the Typographical Union have held several meetings and have at last settled upon terms. The employers concede the extra $2 weekly, and the Union deduct one cent per thousand ems upon a great portion of their piece work. The scale, as arranged, will be presented to the meeting of the Union to-night, at No. 63 East Broadway, and will, in every probability, be ratified. The strike will then be ended, after a duration of eleven weeks, much to the detriment of both employers and journeymen. About one hundred and twenty men are yet out of employment, and the majority of these will obtain immediate work. It has been proposed to open a reading-room for journeymen printers, the expense to be borne by both the Union and the Typothetæ. Those in need of employment will enter their names there, and employers needing hands will do the same.

The marble-bed rubbers demanded yesterday an increase of 25 cents a day on their wages of $2 to $2 25. A portion of their employers acceded to the request, and the rest will probably follow suit. The Staten Island carpenters are on strike for $2 25 a day instead of $2, and the laborers for $2 50 in place of $1 75. But few employers have yet agreed. The Brooklyn carpenters demanded yesterday an additional 25 cents upon their wages of $2 25 to $2 50, and both the German and English tailors are forming rapidly into Unions in order to obtain an increase of pay and a decrease of working hours. The shop tailors now labor fifteen to sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, and earn from $9 to $18 a week. Their wives work, their children aid them, and, according to the assertion of one of them, something or other is done by the dogs and cats toward the general struggle for life, and the canary bird threads the needles. The eight-hour feeling is very general in all trades, and some will gain their point in that respect this Summer.

A Mysterious Case.

About a week since the body of a woman was found floating in the water at the sectional dock, Hoboken, and from the fact that her face was in a somewhat mutilated condition, it was supposed that she had been foully dealt with. Only a few days previously a woman was said to have been abducted from a Jersey City and Hoboken car; and parties sought to make the abducted woman, Miss ANNIE McGINNIS, and the body, identical, but this failed, inasmuch as a couple of days afterward ANNIE appeared in body, and not in spirit, before the Jersey City Recorder, by whom she was ordered to sixty days' imprisonment for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The mystery connected with the drowned body is now being cleared up; for yesterday morning a Mrs. WILLOX, residing at the Meadows, Hoboken, called on Coroner WHITE at his office and stated that from the description given she believed the deceased was her daughter. She added that the body could be identified by a mark on the head, and to account for her daughter's absence stated the woman was inveigled into a disreputable house in Hoboken, from which she disappeared in a most mysterious manner. The Coroner will probably order the body to be exhumed.

Honors to the Memory of Ex-Mayor Harper.

The New-York Typographical Society held their one hundred and twentieth semi-annual meeting on Saturday evening at their rooms, No. 3 Chambers-street, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles McDevitt; Vice-President, James T. Miller; Treasurer, John G. Clayton

FOREIGN NEWS.

Ex-King Fernando of Portugal to be King of Spain.

The Geographic Boundary from the Salem Mountain.

Further Particulars of the Philadelphia Bank Robbery.

SPAIN.

Marriage Festivities of Spaniards—Ex-Queen Isabella and Spaniards.

Informal meetings of the members of the Cortes, and Liberal Deputies in Cortes have been held for the purpose of forming a Ministry. Marshal Prim, Don Salustiano Olozaga, and Admiral Topete are said to have been requested by the Queen to form a Ministry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Supplemental Per Bohemia.

LONDON, Monday, April 8.

In the House of Commons to-day the Mill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt passed to the second reading.

CUBA.

Resignation of the Commissioners.

HAVANA, Monday, April 8.

The Spanish steamer with Quesada arrived in the harbor this morning with the resignation of the Commissioners. The citizens were transported to Spanish Key. The Cubans had left the vessel and taken refuge on shore. Of the crew both Spaniards and Cubans have joined the insurgents. It is stated that 50 of the Cubans were drowned while attempting to escape from the Commodore.

MEXICO.

Mexican Minister to Washington—Secretary of Navy.

HAVANA, Monday, April 8.

The steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived with advices from the City of Mexico to April 2.

It was reported that Señor Romero would go to Washington on a special mission for the Mexican Government.

The government of Paledo in favor of Vera Cruz was overturned.

Generals SARNAY has been dismissed from the service for the Government for giving an opinion against the shooting of certain rebel prisoners.

There were official documents on the occasion of the birthday of President JUAREZ, and the anniversary of the taking of Puebla, and the anniversary of the battle and siege of Puebla, and the Mexican Minister.

All were well at Fort Wingate, Stanton and Bascom, and the Indians were quiet.

It is reported that the chief of the Pueblo Apaches, in the vicinity of the Rio Grande, had joined the Indians. The officers and troops are in pursuit of the Comanches.

It is also stated that the Rio Grande and South Pass Indians are at war with the Mexicans.

The United States steamer Saginaw, which was in Lake Ichiatan by the Commodore, has been ordered by the Commodore to Vera Cruz, which was reported there on the 28th ultimo, and was going to Tuxpan.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

Democratic Majority Reduced.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, April 8.

The vote in this city last night was very light. The Democratic majority in Detroit will be about 1,500, instead of 2,500 last year. The Democratic majority in Wayne County will be about 1,500, instead of 2,500 last year. The Democratic majority in the State will be about 10,000, instead of 15,000 last year.

CANADA.

The Second Session of the Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Monday, April 8.

The second session of the Dominion Legislature was prorogued at noon to-day. The Governor General delivered the usual complimentary speech, and referred to various bills passed during the session.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival with Passengers—Slave Indians Transported to Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 8.

The steamer Great Republic sailed for Hong Kong via Yokohama to-day, carrying $65,000 in treasure, $40,000 of which was for Yokohama, $17,000 for Hong Kong, $8,000 for Singapore, and $1,000 for Manila.

The United States steamer Saginaw arrived at Victoria, April 2, from Milne, sailing to Fort Wrangle, where she had dropped down the river, and the Indians had been entirely suppressed, and the Indians were offered to surrender to the town. The Kake Indians had surrendered. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Governor Seward, would come down in a schooner. All arrangements of the two white men who had been killed by the Indians, and that the Indians had taken their arms and ammunition.

The steamer Ariel arrived at Victoria, April 2, from Fort Wrangle, Sitkagan, and Fort Simpson, and the Indians were quiet.

All were well at Fort Wrangle, Sitkagan, and Fort Simpson, and the Indians were quiet.

It is reported that the chief of the Pueblo Apaches, in the vicinity of the Rio Grande, had joined the Indians, on the east side of Cerro Gordo, in the Rio Grande. The officers and troops are in pursuit of the Comanches.

It is also stated that the Rio Grande and South Pass Indians are at war with the Mexicans.

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THE PHILADELPHIA ROBBERY.

Further Particulars—Secured at $95,000 Gold.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 8.

Of the securities stolen yesterday from the Blanchard Gaines Bond, about twenty were registered bonds not convertible. The coupon were numbered to 10,000, of which 10,000 were five-twenties. Mortgages to the amount of forty, not were not disturbed, so that, including registered bonds, securities and real estate, the Society will have $90,000 to meet the claims of their financial depositors. The Society offer a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of the burglars and the recovery of assets. The managers have suspended payments to depositors for the present in relation to the bonds belonging to the Society there were a large amount of bonds belonging to private parties, deposited for safety. Valuables were in the vault with a little combination lock. While the iron door was a smaller safe inside, were found into with apparent ease.

Range Fire at Chickasaw—Great Loss of Property.

HUDSON, N. Y., Monday, April 8.

A large fire is raging at Chickasaw. It originated in the foundry and machine shop of Morgan, Williams & Co., and spread to the adjoining woods, and extended up Kinderhook, destroying property to the amount of the sum which was partially insured. Among the losses are Robert Williams & Co., machinists; Sharp, Jones & Co., stockbrokers; Sharp, Jones & Co., stockbrokers; Mansion House, Union Square, bakery, fragrant confectionery, the residence of John Cassidy; Hudson Cigar store, dry goods; McCullan & Bowman, hardware; J. S. Rose, druggist, Hudson; Vanderpoel, mill, lost one hundred tons of sheet iron. Horace Wright was dangerously injured from the burning of a building. The loss will be heavy, but the amount has no recovery is doubtful. Business interests fear that the city is still in danger from the conflagration.

Removal of the Recreation Hall—Escape of Some Who Other Night in Danger.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, April 8.

Brooks and Orion, the Broadhead murderers, made their escape during the night of April 8, one of them feigning sickness, and calling to the keeper, took his keys from him and chained him into the cellar. Orion was captured yesterday, but Brooks escaped, and is in hiding. The prisoners had stolen two horses and left them on the road, having lost their way. Brooks is still at large, and parties are in pursuit of him. Great excitement prevails.

Troops for the Plains in Missouri.

MONTREAL, Monday, April 8.

Companies D and E of the Fifth United States Cavalry arrived here today en route for the Plains, via St. Louis. They have been stationed at Madison, Wis., for the past three years.

The Anderson's Little Rock special dispatch this evening says that the bill passed the Senate to-day authorizing the Governor to fill all vacancies that may occur in county offices; also another bill authorizing him to remove constables and sheriffs, and appoint others, where they fail to comply with processes issued by Justices, &c.

Northern Men in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, April 8.

Several distinguished Northerners are at Aiken, S. C.

THURLOW WEED is improving in health.

Senator SUMNER has rented a furnished house, his family arrive to-morrow.

Ex-Secretary SEWARD is expected next week.

SOREY E. DOUGLAS, of New-York, and Mr. Stevenson, of the Astor House, are also there. A great many Northerners are visiting various cities in Georgia and South Carolina.

It is reported that delegations from Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Savannah and Augusta, have in the pending for Washington, to appear before the Reconstruction Committee, in opposition to Sherman's bill.

The Keepers of the Michigan State Prison on a "Strike."

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, April 8.

The keepers, twenty-two in number, have had charge of all the convicts in the different shops in the State Prison at Jackson, resigned this morning, because their salaries were not increased by the Legislature. Work in the shops is entirely suspended, and the convicts are locked up in their cells. The contractors have protested against this, they will hold the State responsible for damages, which will amount to over $1,000 a day.

Mysterious Hookup of Express Robbery from the White Plains Jail.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Monday, April 8.

The two express robbers, MORTON and [illegible], with two other prisoners, committed for their escape from jail last night, leaving no trace by which the officers can capture them. They are supposed to have taken a carriage and driven away. The affair is involved in great mystery.

Ex-President Buchanan Expected to Speak in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Monday, April 8.

Andrew Johnson is expected to speak here on Thursday.

The Senate of Tennessee held an executive session yesterday.

Senator Sherman, Republican, Chosen Speaker of Congress.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 8.

Thomas Ewing and Taft are judges of the Superior Court, both Republicans, elected. The whole Republican ticket which [illegible]

Mysterious Escape of Express Robbers from the White Plains Jail.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Monday, April 8.

The two express robbers, MORTON and [illegible], with two other prisoners, committed for their escape from jail last night, leaving no trace by which the officers can capture them. They are supposed to have taken a carriage and driven away. The affair is involved in great mystery.

Ex-President Buchanan Expected to Speak in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Monday, April 8.

Andrew Johnson is expected to speak here on Thursday.

The Senate of Tennessee held an executive session yesterday.

Senator Sherman, Republican, Chosen Speaker of Congress.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 8.

Thomas Ewing and Taft are judges of the Superior Court, both Republicans, elected. The whole Republican ticket which [illegible]

THE SPANISH LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, Monday, April 8.

Amending the charter of the village of Harrisburg, Washington and [illegible] provide [illegible]

[illegible]

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, Monday, April 8.

Amending the charter of the village of Harrisburg, Washington and [illegible] provide [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A very [illegible] assembled at the [illegible] bidding was fair [illegible] expected. The [illegible] undoubtedly, had the [illegible] who otherwise would have been [illegible] feeling [illegible] was very favorable, and the [illegible] decidedly good. The [illegible] are varied, and embrace several [illegible] pieces of City and country property. The Hall Hamilton property [illegible] by Messrs. BIBBCGAN, SON & CO. is a very choice, [illegible] and should command a good price. Other valuable pieces of property in the City and elsewhere, will benefit the purchaser of which will be found below.

Messrs. BIBBCGAN, SON & CO. will sell an elegant mansion house and 14 acres on the bluff at Fort Hamilton, the summer residence of the late Dr. J. B. Harrison; also, the building [illegible] and 18 acres on the bluff. The mansion is two-story, with [illegible] rooms, with piazza front and [illegible] Other buildings first-class. The property is [illegible] to the Brooklyn City Railroad and the [illegible] avenue. [illegible] Fort Hamilton [illegible] west side, between [illegible] sixty-eighth [illegible] Also, on north side of sixty-third street, west of Lexington-avenue; and lot on [illegible] third and twenty-fourth streets. Also, the following valuable properties: Two-story frame high-stoop [illegible] Also, the [illegible] ninth side of Sixty-fourth street, and [illegible] brick basement and lot on north side of Sixty-third street, west of Avenue A; also, [illegible] on the east side of same street.

Messrs. MILLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell, by order of [illegible], a lease for seven years of the four-story brown-stone dwelling on the northeast corner of [illegible] avenue and Sixty-sixth street, with the three-story brick house and lot No. 22 Eldridge-street; also, the three-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 211 West Thirty-eighth-street, east of Lexington-avenue; the four-story high-stoop brick house No. 40 Greenwich-avenue, and brown-stone on Perry-street.

Messrs. LeWARNE & CARTER will, by order of the East River Ferry Company, sell seventy-one very fine located lots, nearly four acres, comprising nearly two blocks, fronting on Ferry, Front, West Third, West Fourth and West streets, Hunters Point, Long Island, directly opposite the Long Island Railroad depot and ferry.

Messrs. P. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell the piece of ground northeast corner of Grand and Crosby streets, with stable adjoining. By order of the executors of Robert Minturn, deceased, the dwelling and basement brick store, No. 37 Broad-street; and by order of the Supreme Court, the three-story brick store and dwelling southwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-third street. They also have a promissory note secured by mortgage, due on Pacific-street and Atlantic and New-York avenues, Brooklyn.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell the premises No. 145 [illegible] Cedar, and the three-story brown-stone house No. 135 [illegible] Brooklyn. [illegible] dwelling and lot on both Robinson-street, between Clinton and [illegible] Also, the three-story brick dwelling and store No. 116 Bond-street.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have a sale of 31 lots on Cedar and Chestnut streets, Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, also, the three-story brick house No. 9 Bedford-avenue.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & [illegible] will sell, [illegible] avenue, [illegible] stable, [illegible] Also, the three-story [illegible] and six [illegible] City and [illegible] northeast corner of Fifteenth-street; also, a dwelling and lot in Lexington-avenue; the brown-stone dwelling, No. [illegible] Both-place, and other parcels of valuable Brooklyn property.

Auctioneers' Wednesday, April 1, 1863.

[illegible]

By Messrs. [illegible] & Co.

[illegible]

By Adrian H. Muller.

[illegible]

By James M. Miller.

[illegible]

By Johnson & Miller.

[illegible]

By Wyckoff & [illegible]

[illegible]

By Messrs. Bibbcgan, Son & Co.

[illegible]

By Messrs. Ludlow & Co.

[illegible]

By Messrs. Wilkins & Co.

[illegible]

By Adrian H. Muller.

[illegible]

By Messrs. Wyckoff & [illegible]

[illegible]

By Messrs. Ludlow & Co.

[illegible]

By Adrian H. Muller.

[illegible]

By Messrs. Wilkins & Co.

[illegible]

By Adrian H. Muller.

[illegible]

By Messrs. Ludlow & Co.

[illegible]

By Adrian H. Muller.

[illegible]

By Messrs. Wilkins & Co.

[illegible]

By Adrian H. Muller.

[illegible]

By Adrian H. Muller.

[illegible]

By Adrian H. Muller

NORTHEAST CORNER OF GRAND

DESIRABLE

Valuable Business Property.

CANAL, CHURCH AND WALKER STS.

CANAL ST

SUBURBAN HOME NEAR BROADWAY

NO. 225 WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

150 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

ALMOST FRONTING BROADWAY

FOUR ACRES OF LAND,

AT MANSFIELD, N. J.

A. J. BLECKNER, SON & CO.,

HARRIOTT, VAIL & CO.

EVERY SATURDAY

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FERRY RAILWAY—FERRIES LEAVE

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,

NEW-BEDFORD AND SAGA.

OLD TOWNE AND NANTUCKET.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6,

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY MATINEE.

OLD GUARD HALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1869.

DODWORTH'S MAMMOTH BAND.

THE TAMBARIN.—DEMENSE, FOG, GRAMPUS, MOUNTAINEER, SOMNAMBULIST, BARBERS BALL, HOUSEHOLD SOMBRAULT, CHARMING MAY, CHARMING, CHARMING, QUEEN OF THE TRIPLETS, BOY IN BLUE, ROBINSON CRUSOE, SUPERBURNS, COUNTERFEIT, THE FAMILY PRIDE, THE NORTH WIND, MARINER, WALTER WALLACE, THE GERTRUDES, United Kingdom, CONCERT, Yankee, and the TAMBARIN. TAKE TRAIN, TAKE TRAIN, TAKE TRAIN. SATURDAY AT 4.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THE SOUBRETTE TWINS, MOLLY AND MOUNTAINEER, WONDERS OF THE AIR, IN SEMI-GRECIAN AND AIR ACTS, MR. ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS ASSISTANT, MR. ROBINSON, Original SCENERY, FOGS, FOGS, FOGS, EFFECTS.

BOWERY-CORSE CIRCUS.

MATINEES AT 2½.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE GRAND CONCERT OF LADY RIDERS, MISS CAROLINE ROLLAND, Whose astonishing HARRACK MOUNTAIN HAVE never been equalled in GYMNASTICS, EQUESTRIANS, GYMNASTICS AND ACROBATICS, CHARIOTS, ZEBRAS, ETC. DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, STEAM.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, GRAND CONCERT

MR. G. W. MORGAN.

THE SCHOOLS ATTACHED TO THE CHURCH, OR WHICH HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BY MR. MORGAN, ARE ADMIRABLY CONDUCTED BY

MISS JULIA DE BRAUX, Organist.

MISS AMELIA ACKERS, Organist.

MR. WILLIAM A. CRESSICK, Bandmaster.

MR. A. GUILMIN, Harp.

MR. FOX, Violin.

MR. ROBERT HARAT MATHS

will be given organ, with full chorus, under the direction of

MISS CARL ANTCHUTE.

Tickets of admission, $1. Can be obtained at all the principal music stores, and at the Hall adjoining the Church, at the corner of Fifth-st. and Lexington-av. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, THE HIGHEST MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, THE YOUNG MUSICAL PHENOMENON, SECOND GRAND CONCERT, on which occasion she will be assisted by Mr. HENRY KOWALSKI, Violinist, Mr. WILLIAM KOWALSKI, Violin, Mr. WM. WIDEMANN, Cello, Mr. WM. MICHAELIS, Cello, Mr. WILLIAM DRIESBACH, Contrabass, HUMMEL'S SEPTUOR, BEETHOVEN'S GRAND SEPTUOR, SCHUBERT'S GRAND SEPTUOR, SCHUMANN'S PIANO QUINTETTE, ETC. ETC. Tickets, $1 and $2. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Tickets at Steinway Hall, Steinway Warerooms, No. 82 Mercer-st., and at the usual places. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 5 GRAND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION IN ALL BRANCHES OF MUSIC.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

OLD GUARD HALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1869.

DODWORTH'S MAMMOTH BAND.

OLD GUARD HALL.

DODWORTH'S MAMMOTH BAND.

OLD QUIXOTICS AND RANGERS OF EIGHTY GUARD

AND

CITY GUARD.

IRVING HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1869.

W. J. HILLS

ANNUAL CONCERT.

Miss Carolina Phillipps, the celebrated Scottish Songstress.

Mr. T. P. Thomas.....Tenor.

Mr. Geo. Ryan.....Tenor.

Mr. Geo. W. Morgan.....Baritone.

Mr. Hermann Thumer.....Violoncello.

Mr. J. R. Thomas.....Violin.

Mr. Henry Rhodes.....Violin.

Who will play the favorite

GUEST NATIONAL MELODY,

"Home, Sweet Home."

Mr. Edward Hodgkinson.....Accompanist.

ZION CHURCH QUARTETTE

will assist, CHAMPION OF HALF VOICES

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8.

Tickets can be had of the committee and usual places.

STEINWAY HALL.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1869.

TICKETS $1, ADMITTING A GENTLEMAN AND LADY.

EXTRA LADIES' TICKETS, $1.

OLD GUARD HALL.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

NOTICE.—COACHES CONVEYING COMPANIES will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1869, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music.

Mr. GEORGE W. WARREN on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Mr. J. H. BRIGGS on SATURDAY EVENING.

Mr. ROBERT ELDER on FRIDAY EVENING.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

PARTICULARLY CAUTIONED

LEGAL NOTICES.

MEETINGS.

MUSICAL.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD

Continuance of the Litigation Before Judge Hartsuff in the Supreme Court — The Credit Mobilier Affairs of Oakes Ames and Other Stockholders — Proceedings Before the Referee.

This case came up on several motions, but Judge Hartsuff, on quiet in favor Why the hearing on the merits should not be postponed for two or three weeks, as asked by the plaintiff. The motion rested on ground that Friday, particularly when it had been agreed by the first counsel of April term, was that, owing to the obstructions which had been so reported, it is impossible for the plaintiff in the way, it was said, it is impossible only for so short the notice. The counsel for the plaintiff had to be in getting upon the case, Mr. Hall, Mr. Van Vorst, which he asked the Court to grant.

Mr. Allen, one of the counsel for the Union Pacific stockholders, in such case has been made by the other side, and it would seem that the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Van Vorst and Mr. Allen, in as far as possible, the real parties in interest, the Union Pacific Road and the Credit Mobilier, for the way in which the trial had been conducted, but then he added to counsel of the plaintiff, Mr. Van Vorst, that he had no knowledge of the real history of the case, and that he had no intention of doing anything to their injury.

The motion was denied.

Mr. Allen, one of the counsel for the Union Pacific stockholders, in such case has been made by the other side, and it would seem that the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Van Vorst and Mr. Allen, in as far as possible, the real parties in interest, the Union Pacific Road and the Credit Mobilier, for the way in which the trial had been conducted, but then he added to counsel of the plaintiff, Mr. Van Vorst, that he had no knowledge of the real history of the case, and that he had no intention of doing anything to their injury.

The motion was denied.

Hon. A. R. CONNELL, the Surveyor of the Port, has experienced very little trouble from applicants for office. No removals have been made as yet, so far as the Surveyor knows, and it will be now, it may, chance the first department, and small number of positions that the Surveyor has at his disposal leaves his correspondents free from the vexatious annoyance of office-seekers.

As no action has yet been had in the Senate relating the changes contemplated in the Revenue office, each one in them anxiously awaiting a decision of the Senate, by which he is to be governed. The majority of them had already resigned, and positions, accompanied with vacancies, to the remainder of their party politics, and all that told plainly of the anxiety of mind these office-seekers were continually swelling the anxiety, and not yet parted their ear, and which were extremely desirous of knowing what changes at the Revenue office, and allowed to remain in the same rank of the Government of appointment with which they were entrusted by the Collectors, who, in many instances, were removed. The Collectors, who, in many instances, were removed, have yet to be confirmed by the Senate, and the question of their retention in the Revenue office, which they by virtue of the same authority as the Collectors, is one of the same difficulty also as that of the Collectors, and the question of the Federal appointment